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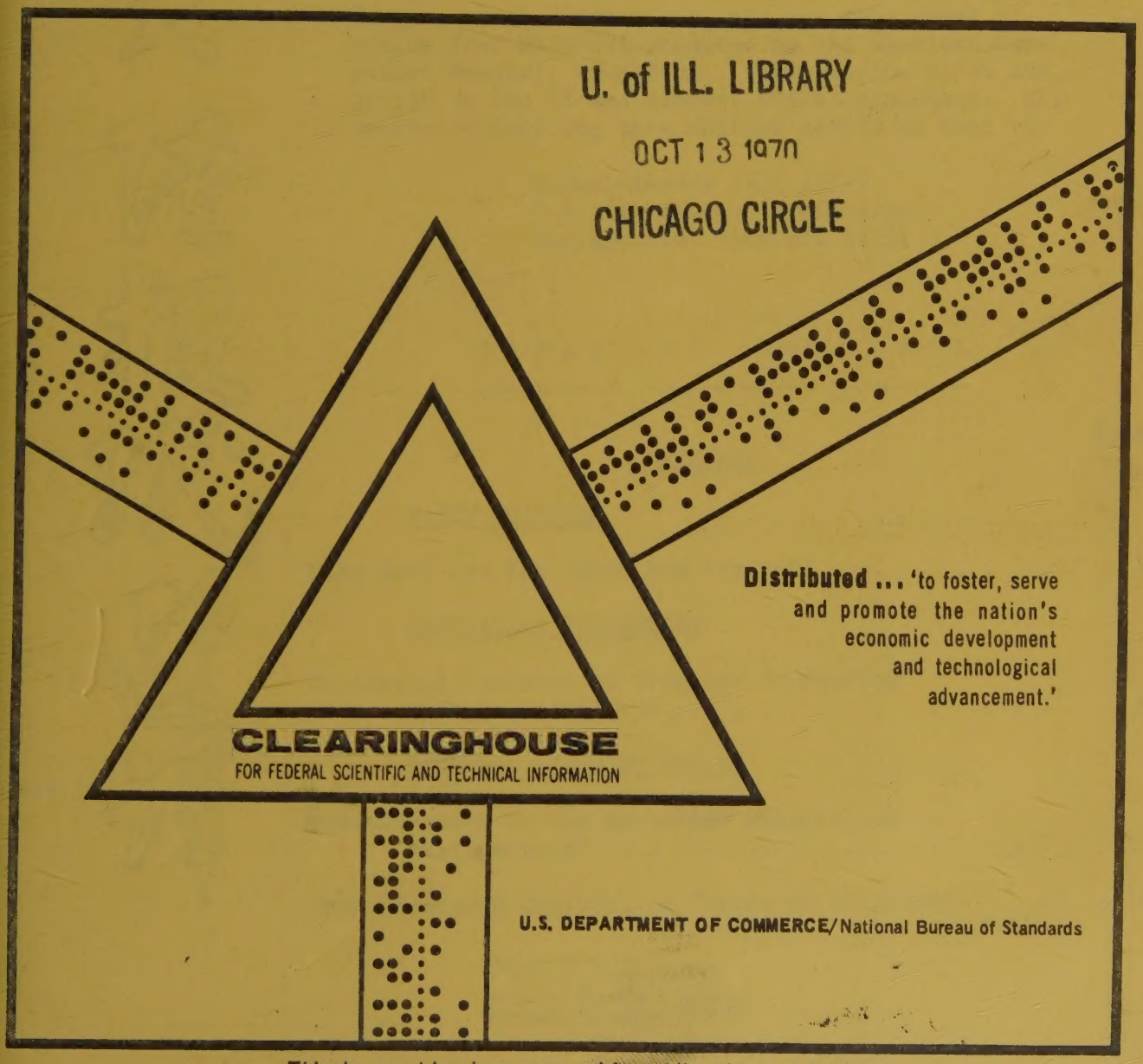
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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BUILDING

What Good Are the "Good Old People"!

- A criticism of one of the manifestations of the "Theory of Peace Within the Party"

by

Pao Chih-wen (包志文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1970)

"Good old people" in the Party--who shun contradictions and struggles and who always act cautiously in order not to offend anyone--are criticized in the following article, which says that the Party exists and prospers on struggle, and by avoiding struggle and pleasing everybody the "good old people" are in reality putting an end to the life of the Party.--SCMP Ed.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of peace within the Party" has already been repudiated so much that it has begun to stink, but its remnant poison has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. At present there are still people who use various excuses to advocate the contention that "'good old people' are still good" and assume the appearance of "good old people" in Party life and in the political life of the masses.

The basic manifestations of the "good old people" are: To shun contradictions, evade struggles, seek calm "typhoon shelters" when faced with actual class struggle, and "be the last ones to speak and proceed in a roundabout way when something happens." It is said that if one behaves in

this way one can "do a good job in achieving unity," "maintain close contact with the masses," and "avoid making mistakes." This is what they mean by "good."

Are such "good old people" really good? No, they are not only no good but are very bad.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occurs within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end." As long as class struggle exists, contradictions and struggles within the Party will exist. The "good old people's" attempt to remain above the contradictions and struggles within the Party is only a fantasy which deceives themselves as well as other people. This is just as ridiculous as a man who pulls his own hair in an attempt to drag himself away from the globe.

At present the great proletarian cultural revolution has already scored a great victory, but class struggle has not come to an end. As the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation develops in depth, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in various realms unfolds itself even more profoundly. The class enemy is still firing sugar-coated shells to corrupt the revolutionary rank and file and undermine the newborn revolutionary committees. He is still engaging in corruption and stealing of state property and sabotage against socialism. As a result, class struggle in the ideological realm has become more violent and complex. This is a continuation of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines which runs through the period of socialism. The manifestations of the struggle are still the proletariat's efforts toward further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie's attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. This struggle has already been reflected and will continue to be reflected in the Party.

But whether to throw oneself into the struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat or to cover up the contradictions and evade struggle is a crucial test to a Communist Party member; in the meantime it is also a significant criterion to determine whether one is an advanced proletarian element.

Those "good old people" who try to evade contradictions and struggles to remain aloof from the irreconcilable contradictions and struggles and watch with folded arms are in fact indifferent to the attacks by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat and showing the "green light" to the flooding of erroneous tendencies inconsistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought within the Party. In places where "good old people" have an influence the spirit of revolution cannot be enhanced, corrupted and vulgar work style emerges incessantly, struggles against the bourgeoisie cannot be developed, and erroneous tendencies detrimental to the dictatorship of the

proletariat continue to grow. Such "good old people" are precisely what the class enemy want and are extremely detrimental to the cause of revolution.

Can the "good old people" "do a good job in achieving unity"? No. Unity among the Communists is achieved in accordance with principle and through struggle. "Unite for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat!" Unity without this purpose is not proletarian unity which can only be created and consolidated in the course of struggle. Without active ideological struggle there can be no true proletarian unity and it will be impossible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The kind of "unity" advocated by those "good old people" is only for the sake of "getting along with people better" so as to reach an individualist goal. On the surface they look amicable but in reality each one thinks in a different manner and allows unproletarian ideas to spread freely. This can only result in the laxity in unity and relations, passiveness in work, difference in views and failure in the thorough implementation of the policies of the Party. Such "unity" which has lost its revolutionary orientation and political foundation can only be a false unity and corrupt revolutionary unity. It is only a rehash of Liu Shao-ch'i's "good at agreeing with others."

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i fanatically clamored: "Within the Party we only speak about unification, amicability and unity." By doing so he dismissed the active ideological struggle within the Party under the banner of "unity and unification," used the corrupt philistine philosophy of "amicability is the best policy" to replace the Communist philosophy of struggle, emasculate the soul of the Party--Mao Tse-tung's thought, and turn the Party into a dead "party of the good old people" and our Party members into self-protecting "good old people" so as to facilitate his usurpation of the Party and Government. The so-called "doing a good job in achieving unity" advocated by those "good old people" who failed to cleanse Liu Shao-ch'i's poison thoroughly can only make our Party organizations lose their combat power and furnish opportunities for the class enemy to engage in subversive activities against the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is obvious that such "unity" will be welcomed by the bourgeoisie but rejected by the proletariat!

Can the "good old people" "maintain close contact with the masses"? No. The New Party Constitution stipulates: "Constantly educate the Party members and broad revolutionary masses in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and lead them in the resolute struggle against the class enemy." A Communist Party member must remain with the masses at all times, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to spread propaganda among the masses, organize the masses, arm the masses and lead the masses to struggle resolutely against the class enemy. It is only by doing so that he can become a proletarian pioneer fighter in the continuation of the revolution. The "good old people" "maintain close contact with the masses" without regard to principle or to right or wrong. They even go along with the backward ideas and erroneous tendencies of a small number of people so as to exchange for trust and skillfully employ tricks used by bourgeois politicians to

please the masses. This is completely different from the Communist maintenance of close relations with the masses.

For the sake of disintegrating the dictatorship of the proletariat the small handful of class enemies are still continuing to fan up such reactionary theories as "poly-centralism is tantamount to having no center," factionalism, economism and anarchism, etc., to corrupt the masses. All these are inconsistent with the fundamental interests of the masses and resolutely opposed by the broad masses of revolutionaries. But the "good old people" "say neither yes nor no" to such happenings. They pretend as if they do not see anything and adopt a laissez-faire policy. This is failure to "maintain close contact with the masses" and even a serious case of divorce from the masses detrimental to the masses. They will not be trusted by the masses, instead, they will be opposed by the masses. They will be opposed not only by those masses who persevere in their correct views but also those who are temporarily being influenced by erroneous ideas when they awaken. All those who dare not persevere in truth and barter with principles in an attempt to please the masses and win their trust will eventually be discarded by the masses.

Can one "avoid making mistakes" by becoming "good old people"? No. The idea that one can avoid making mistakes by becoming "good old people" is only a subjective idealistic illusion. In the course of leading the masses in the struggle against the class enemy a Communist Party member should always follow Mao Tse-tung's thought and strive to avoid making mistakes or make fewer mistakes. Development of active ideological struggle within the Party is an important guarantee for analyzing contradictions, resolving contradictions, persevering in truth, rectifying errors, avoiding mistakes or making fewer mistakes. The "good old people's" using of "compromise" and "combining two into one" to harmonize the contradictions and struggles between proletarian ideas and bourgeois ideas is an extremely great mistake in itself. Their mistake lies in their practicing the philosophy of "being wise and protecting oneself" and "not making mistakes is everything and everything is for not making mistakes"; their caring only for personal "cultivation," passive pursuit of peace, and lack of determination to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat; and their doing away with the struggle to eliminate capitalism, promote proletarianism, remove self-interest, establish public interest and transform world outlook. By doing so they left the general root of mistake making in the depth of their souls. Bourgeois "self-interest" not only cannot enable us to "avoid making mistakes," instead it will cause us to make even graver mistakes. When this theory of the "good old people's" is used to guide themselves they themselves suffer, when it is used to teach others others suffer, and when it is used to direct revolution revolution suffers.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Party organizations should be vigorous pioneer organizations consisting of proletarian advanced elements and capable of leading the proletariat and revolutionary masses in their struggle against the class enemy." To build up our Party to become such a vigorous Party we must use Chairman Mao's glittering theory on the struggle within the Party as our weapon to develop active ideological struggle and step up ideological

rectification. As those "good old people" fundamentally violated Chairman Mao's theory on struggle within the Party, dismissed contradictions within the Party and eliminated struggles within the Party, they have lost the Communist Party member's class spirit, fighting spirit and advanced spirit. Uncovering the word "good" in the phrase "good old people" we see the bourgeois word "self-interest"; in one word it is a reincarnation of "self-cultivation," which has already gone bankrupt, through the word "self-interest."

Now Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of peace within the Party" and his beautiful dream of reversion back to capitalism have been shattered. Many comrades once poisoned by the "theory of peace within the Party" have awakened, picked up Chairman Mao's powerful weapon of struggle within the Party to fight in the great storm of class struggle and become advanced fighters of the proletariat. However, there are still a small number of people who are afraid of class struggle and hesitate to advance because they fell during past class struggles. There are also people who consider "good old people" as a "talk of experience" because they have not been affected by the actions of the struggles. If these people say they did not understand that contradictions and struggles within the Party was a reflection of class contradictions in the society, they are plain foolish and it is a question of understanding. If they still continue to say "'good old people' are still good" after the great struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, then it becomes a question of attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and the continuation of revolution. We must shout at them aloud: Don't you find yourselves straggling behind in the great march of continuation of revolution while you thinking about "'good old people' are still good"?!

To use Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to build up our Party is a hundred-year plan for further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must, under the wise leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, build up our Party and turn it into an even greater, even more glorious and even more correct Party in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking in Party building and in accordance with the New Party Constitution, and fight for even greater victories in the great era of the 1970's.

* * *

CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

Capitalist Tendency in Sideline Production Must Be Criticized

by

Hsüehhsiaotuan Production Brigade Revolutionary Committee,
Wuch'ih Hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1970)

The ubiquitous "small handful of class enemy" tried to incite members of a production brigade in Honan Province to take up sideline production on an individual basis in an effort to sabotage the socialist collective economy, according to the following report. However, their scheme was frustrated after the revolutionary committee of the brigade organized the poor and lower-middle peasants for intensive criticism of capitalist free enterprise.--SCMP Ed.

Rural sideline production is an important battle position of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. If socialism does not occupy this position, capitalism assuredly will.

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The basic task of political work is to continuously instill socialist ideas into the masses of peasants and criticize the tendency toward capitalism," our production brigade revolutionary committee firmly grasps the three important questions of what road sideline production should take, what the relationship should be between agriculture and sidelines and to whom sideline products should be sold. It unfolds in depth revolutionary mass criticism and conducts education among the masses of commune members in the struggle between the two roads and two lines. In this way it insures that sideline production will develop in the socialist direction.

Actively Develop Collective Sideline Production; Criticize Undertaking Sideline Production on One's Own

During the great proletarian cultural revolution our brigade's broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line embracing "san-tzu i-pao" and the "four freedoms." They heightened their awakening to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The collective economy was further consolidated.

However, a handful of class enemies still existed and were not dead at heart. After suffering a political defeat they proceeded to make trouble and carry out subversion economically. They spread the fallacy that "the blacksmith or the basket weaver has his individual skill and it is best to work on one's own." They incited a small number of people to pursue sideline production on an individual basis.

We firmly grasped this problem and organized the cadres and the broad masses of commune members to study again and again Chairman Mao's great teaching that the road of collectivization is the "road peasants must take to become well-to-do from the abyss of poverty and hardship." We further criticized the "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms" pushed in rural areas by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, together with their crime of restoring capitalism. We also criticized the tendency toward capitalism.

Through study and criticism everybody's awakening was further heightened. They said: "The class enemies are exerting their utmost to promote individual pursuit of sideline production. This means they want to topple the collective economy and to undermine the economic foundation of socialism. Individual pursuit of sideline production means precisely treading the old capitalist road of polarization. This we poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely oppose!"

In order to further heighten the awakening of the broad masses of commune members to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, we followed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Historical experience merits attention," and summed up the history of our brigade's struggle between the two roads in the field of sideline production.

During the movement for agricultural cooperation our brigade actively developed collective sideline production and brought side lines into the orbit of socialism. But, because at that time the leadership power of the brigade was usurped by a hidden counter-revolutionary, sideline production was at one time disrupted. It was only after a violent class struggle in which severe blows were dealt at the subversive activities of the class enemies that collective sideline production was consolidated and developed.

During the period of temporary economic difficulties a handful of hsien and commune capitalist-roaders, faithfully peddling Liu Shao-ch'i's black directive of "san-tzu i-pao," wanted to forcefully "down-grade" the collective sideline production of the Hsüehhsiaotuan production brigade and restore it to an individual basis. The poor and lower-middle peasants at once saw through their criminal plot and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. This enabled the sideline production of the brigade to continue its healthy development along the socialist road.

Through recollection everybody in the brigade fully realized the long-term and complex nature of the class struggle within the economic sphere. They knew that at no time could they forget the struggle between

the two roads and two lines, otherwise they would lose the sense of direction and stray into the wicked road of capitalism.

Simultaneously with adhering to the socialist orientation and with exerting great efforts to consolidate and develop collective sideline production, our brigade allowed and encouraged the commune members to utilize their spare time for family sideline production, provided that this did not hinder the development of the collective economy, that the absolute supremacy of the collective economy would be insured and that this was done within the scope permitted by the policy of the Party.

At the same time, our revolutionary committee regularly paid attention to educating the commune members in socialist ideas and policies so that they could correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and would actively take part in collective production and persistently tread the socialist road.

Insist on Taking Grain As the Key and Criticize "Free Operation"

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "with agriculture as the foundation," we resolutely implemented the guideline of "taking grain as the key and engaging in diversified operations for overall development" and "regarding agriculture as the lever, supporting it with sideline production and going in for multi-purpose operations." While taking a good grip on agricultural production, we developed sideline production actively and in a planned manner.

In order to attain the object of subverting the collective economy, a handful of class enemies did their utmost to publicize that "money is almighty." They said nonsensically: "It takes half a year to see the results of agriculture but sideline production can give back your money in only three days. With money in hand you can feed yourself with it and you needn't worry."

Incited by the class enemies a number of production teams faced the problem of competition between sideline production and agriculture for labor force, for season and for funds. During the very busy "3-summer" season, a bad character of the No. 4 production team covertly stirred up an evil wind to say that "the very busy farming season is just the time to make money out of sideline production." He fooled a section of the masses to give up farming for sideline production. This seriously affected the autumn planting and field management of that year, causing a big drop in grain output and affecting the requisition tasks of the state and the livelihood of the commune members.

Grasping this fact our revolutionary committee mobilized the broad revolutionary masses to criticize and struggle against this trouble-making bad character. At the same time, the revisionist black wares of "taking money as the key" and "free operation" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang were criticized and repudiated. Everybody came to understand that regarding

agriculture as the lever and correctly handling the relationship between agriculture and sideline production was the great orientation for the consolidation and overall development of the socialist economy in rural areas. To give up farming for sideline production just for the sake of making money was a tendency toward capitalism which inevitably would undermine the collective economy. Everybody said in unison: "'That money is almighty' as advocated by the class enemies is a soft knife which can kill people without staining it with blood. We are resolved never to let money pull the wool over our eyes and never to take the evil road of capitalism."

After the broad masses of commune members had raised their socialist consciousness, the production brigade, on the basis of the seasonal changes in farming, satisfactorily arranged the labor force and, in regard to sideline production, adopted the method of doing more work during the slack farming season and doing less during the busy season. This insured that the guideline of "regarding agriculture as the lever, supporting it with sideline production and going in for multi-purpose operations" would be implemented.

Over the past three years or more the net income from sideline production exceeded 35,000 yuan. With this sum we purchased 17 motors, 13 water pumps and 16 draft animals. We sank 7 artesian wells. We also bought chemical fertilizers and insecticides which had powerfully promoted the development of agricultural production. Grain output rose year by year. The state requisition tasks were overfulfilled every year. Collective and commune members' savings increased from year to year with a corresponding rise in the living standards of the commune members.

Support National Construction; Criticize "Free Purchasing and Selling"

In the past, being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "money in command," a few production teams of our brigade set out to make more money by bringing sideline products to village trade fairs to sell at high prices. After the great proletarian cultural revolution this tendency toward capitalism was criticized. Nevertheless, the poison spread by Liu Shao-ch'i's "money in command" and "free purchasing and selling" had not been completely wiped out. Incited by the class enemies some people with serious capitalist ideas once more thought of bringing sideline products to village trade fairs to sell at high prices.

In order to solve this problem we organized the poor and lower-middle peasants, together with the cadres, to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "When we plan, act and think out problems, it is necessary to take as the starting point that our country has a population of 600 million. We should never forget this point." We also started a big debate on the theme of whether to undertake sideline production was to make money or to support socialist construction.

In the course of the big debate everybody used Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to severely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary absurdities, such as "money in command" and "free purchasing and selling." The capitalist idea of caring only for immediate interests and the interests of the small collective was shattered to pieces. The proletarian idea of scanning the world while keeping the motherland in mind was established. Everybody realized that to develop sideline production was to support the country's socialist construction and not to make money and was a major problem bearing on which road to take.

We also organized the masses to unfold activities in recalling past misery and thinking of their present happiness. Hsüeh Ch'üan-ling, an old poor peasant, said: "In the thoroughly-wicked society of the past the poor and lower-middle peasants of our Hsüehhsiaotuan production brigade got out of bed before daybreak, toiled till midnight, became dead-tired and yet could not earn enough to fill our stomach with a bowl of thin congee. Of our family of 15 members ten were starved to death.

"Then liberation came. Chairman Mao led us to tread the road of collectivization. We are enjoying a happy life. We cannot now think only of ourselves and forget the state and the class brothers throughout the world who are still being oppressed and exploited."

Just now, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsüehhsiaotuan production brigade regard their weaving and selling of every basket as having a link with the support for the country's socialist construction.

Once, when the coke production department was in urgent need of a batch of carrying baskets, comrades of its supply-marketing cooperative came to us to place an order for these baskets. At the same time, some speculative merchants also came to us wishing to order a quantity of bramble-mats at a high price. When this matter was discussed everybody said with resolution: "Although weaving bramble-mats for sale to private merchants would yield more money, it means taking the capitalist road. This we are determined not to do. Weaving carrying baskets for sale to the state, though less remunerative, means taking the socialist road. We guarantee to fulfill the task according to schedule and to the specified quality and quantity so as to support socialist industrialization." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants used the best materials to process the baskets with the greatest care. They delivered the goods on schedule and gave powerful support to national construction.

* * *

INTERNAL VIEWS ON THE US

From Overlord to the So-called Relation of "Partnership"

by

Hai T'ung-wen of a certain naval unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 8, 1970)

> President Nixon is attacked in the following article for allegedly trying to cooperate with Japan and the Soviet Union in order to save US policy from bankruptcy.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA) Nixon, chieftain of US imperialism, recently lamented in his low-key "State of the Union Message" that the United States could no longer maintain its relation with its "allies" as a "protector" but should establish a "relation of partnership."

This lament of Nixon's demonstrates the rapid decline of US imperialism. US imperialism which made a lot of quick money during World War II and climbed up to the position of overlord in the capitalist world once fanatically proclaimed that the 20th Century was an "American Era" and clamored that the United States was to assume "spiritual leadership over the nations in the world." Truman, the first US President after World War II once said shamelessly and arrogantly in his "State of the Union Message" that the United States "assumes the constant responsibility of leadership over the world." But such clamors are but a reflection of its intrinsic weakness.

By extending its aggression to many parts of the world US imperialism has fallen into an encirclement by the people of the world. In the battlefield of Vietnam it suffered a heavy blow from the heroic Vietnamese people. In Asia, Africa and Latin America flames of struggle against US imperialism and its lackeys are burning fiercely. In the United States itself just struggles against hunger, wars of aggression and racial discrimination waged by the people, negroes in particular, are found everywhere raging against the walls of the White House. Now US imperialism is faced with the dilemma of having enemies on all sides. Furthermore, a great deal of contradictions exist among imperialist countries. Under such circumstances Nixon was forced to lament that "the United States cannot remain totally or mainly responsible for" "the defense of other countries," "ask other countries to play a role," and beg to "establish relations of partnership" with other countries. After Nixon took office he disregarded the past "prestige" of the overlord and went all the way overseas to visit West European "allies" who only gave him a cold shoulder. Now in his "State of the Union Message" Nixon voluntarily admits that US imperialism has fallen from the position of overlord to the "relation of partnership."

However, as he does so Nixon still continues to pretend as if he is acting big. He played this "relation of partnership" up to the skies, saying that this is a "new policy" capable of giving US imperialism "new life" and "new strength." What Nixon is trying to do with his "relation of partnership" is to round up the reactionaries of all countries to serve as cannon fodder for US imperialism in its wars of aggression and suppression of the revolutionary struggles by the people of the world as well as to "share responsibility" with US imperialism in its plans of aggression so that US imperialism can harvest the fruits of victory without doing anything.

But this is only Nixon's wishful thinking. Imperialist countries are now rapidly heading for collapse in the middle of contradictions. France and the United States are fighting each other overtly and secretly for influence over Europe. Pompidou declared openly that owing to "obvious reasons France and the United States cannot have a common concept in all questions." He also wanted to retain "freedom of action and judgment." As a result of the French intention to "return to the Mediterranean" the contradiction between France and the United States has become even more acute. West Germany which has always been under the control of the United States has now developed a greater and greater tendency to break away from the United States. Some chieftains in West Germany clamored to execute "a more independent foreign policy" and "exercise leadership over the entire Europe." All these demonstrate that the US imperialist "relation of partnership" in Europe is not so "firm and sound" as Nixon clamored.

US imperialism also tries to rely on the dead body of Japanese militarism to serve its "New Asian Policy." But the stepping up of collusion between the United States and Japanese reactionaries is stirring up a new storm of struggle by the people in Asia against US imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries.

Nixon pins his greatest hope in his collusion with social imperialism. He considers this as an "important factor" in the "last 30 years of the 20th Century." But this cannot save the life of US imperialism. They are all mud Bodhi-sattvas crossing the river, unable to guarantee even their own lives.

Nixon's singing of the tune of "relation of partnership" is also an indication of US imperialism's struggle before death. US imperialism hopes to find conspirators through the establishment of "partnership" relations to step up its aggression and sanguinary suppression of the revolutionary struggles by the people in the world in order to maintain its imperialist reactionary rule. But this will only amount to "drawing water with a bamboo basket." Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again...till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law." US imperialism will never go against this logic. US imperialism can never save itself from thorough destruction no matter what trick it plays.

* * *

From "American Century" to "Years of Difficulty"

by

Workers' Commentary Group of Peking
No. 2 Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1970)

> The US is in desperate straits today. Politically it is isolated and without support, militarily it is being beaten, and economically it is near bankruptcy.--SCMP Ed.

On January 22, Nixon, chieftain of US imperialism, delivered in a very depressed tone to the US National Congress a "State of Union Message," the first ever after he took presidency. In this confession telling the rapid decline of US imperialism, Nixon sighed that the present was different from the world at the end of World War II 25 years ago. At that time, "the United States had overwhelming superiority in military and economic strength" and played "the major role in defending world peace." Today, however,the United States "wants to establish partnership, otherwise we will indefinitely waste our strength on the vain and fruitless effort to control our friends and to isolate our enemies forever." This short passage fully betrays the weak nature of the paper tiger of US imperialism. Why does Nixon heave this sigh? Two decades and more ago, when US imperialism made a fortune during the Second World War and took hegemony of the capitalist world, didn't the arrogant Wall Street bosses wildly scream that the 20th Century was an "American Century"?

In 1947, our great leader Chairman Mao, with the insight of Marxism-Leninism, pointed out clearly: "The war boom in the United States of America was only temporary. The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient. Irreconcible domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace US imperialism every day. US imperialism is sitting on this volcano." Historical facts precisely are developing in accordance with the objective law pointed out by Chairman Mao.

After the Second World War, US imperialism took the dollar with one hand and the monopoly of the atom bomb with the other hand and ran about like a wild beast in Europe and Asia and other areas, expanding armament and making war preparations and building military bases everywhere, issuing orders and commands, and doing what it wished to do. It called itself "master" of the capitalist world and said that the United States had the "constant responsibility of leading the world." Truman, former President of the United States, had the effrontery to say: "The responsibilities Genghis Khan, Caesar, Augustus, Napoleon, Louis XIV.... formerly took were

beyond comparison with the responsibility the US President takes today." Such a good guy! He really wanted to swallow the globe. However, its prosperity did not last long. After its defeat in the Korean War, the United States rapidly fell from the peak of capitalism into the abyss of difficulty. The bosses of the White House are degenerating, every one of them worse than the one preceding him. When Nixon took office, he delivered tremblingly the "speech in the glass shade" and confessed helplessly that the US was experiencing "years of difficulty."

What does the rapid decline from the "American Century" to the "years of difficulty" show?

Every time it invades a place, US imperialism is putting a new noose on its own neck. The anti-US patriotic struggle waged by the world's people is surging and fiercely battering at the dam of US colonialism. US imperialism is isolated politically on an unprecedented scale. Its policies of aggression and war have met with growing antipathy from the people. Its "global strategy," "policy of threat by nuclear weapon," "policy of massive retaliation," "policy of flexible response," and the "special warfare" and "local warfare" in Vietnam have been defeated one after another. The fairy tales of its "colossal power" and "invincibility in the world" have been shattered. Its nuclear monopoly has been broken. Its organizations of military treaties established in many parts in the world have gone bankrupt one after another. After taking presidency, Nixon faced greater "difficulties" than that faced by his predecessor. He had no alternative but to humble himself and pay visits to the West European countries. He could not but admit once and again that the United States could no longer "act as the protector in getting along with these countries" and could no longer issue orders to the "free world" as it wished. It is no wonder that Lippmann, a spokesman for the US bourgeoisie, also sighed that "our position abroad is sinking with each passing day."

In the United States, the people's discontent surges and class contradiction is becoming fiercer with each passing day. The negroes in the United States are continuously shaking off the spiritual yoke of the principle of non-violence and have stood up in struggle. The US workers' movement is developing ever stronger with each passing day. The US bourgeois press admit in grief that the workers' strikes and struggle will "threaten to overthrow the whole situation" of control of the workers' movement by the US bourgeoisie through the yellow trade unions. The volcano will erupt in the heart of US imperialism and will continuously shake the reactionary rule of the US monopoly bourgeoisie. The economic crisis in the United States is deepening with each passing day. US imperialism which boasted of being the capitalist "god of wealth" after the Second World War is today deeply indebted. Its short-term bonds abroad amount to US$47,000 million while its gold reserves are worth only US$11,164 million, which is insufficient to pay even one-third of its debts. Take the US dollar for example. The present value of one dollar has dwindled by one-third as compared with its value at the early period after the war. The rise and fall of the dollar precisely reflects the history of US imperialism.

Beset with political isolation, military defeat and economic crises, US imperialism has fallen from its short-lived "golden age" after the war to such a miserable situation today. "No matter in which direction it looks, it will meet with trouble" and everywhere "the storm warning signal is up." The decline from the "American Century" to the "years of difficulty" shows conspicuously that the whole capitalist system is facing an extremely deep and new danger.

"We are living in an age when the imperialist system is heading for total destruction. The imperialists are in an inextricable crisis." US imperialism is "a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills" and will soon be relegated to the museum. But, a cornered dog will jump over the wall. The nearer US imperialism is to its destruction, the more desperately it will struggle. All revolutionary people should in no way relax their vigilance. "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!"

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REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Acclaims New Publication of Five Old Revolutionary Songs

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

an article in the "people's daily" hails the new publication in the 1970 second issue of the journal "red flag" of five old revolutionary songs whose words have been rewritten or revised. the songs which were composed during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation are: "graduation song", "workers and peasants are of one family", "battle song of anti-japanese war", "march of the sword" and "battle march".

the article was written by the "taking tiger mountain by strategy" group of the peking opera company of shanghai.

it points out that now that they have been rewritten or revised under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art, these revolutionary songs reflect in a more correct, vivid and profound way the history of the struggles of the chinese revolution led by chairman mao and show more effectively the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art in uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy.

the songs stress the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. during the war of resistance against japanese aggression the chiang kai-shek bandit gang pushed the reactionary policy of national betrayal and of opposing communism and submissively handed over our glorious motherland to the japanese aggressors. at this time of serious crisis involving national survival or destruction, it was our great leader chairman mao who mapped out the correct line, policies, principles and tactics and who led the chinese people in rising up to wage the fight against japanese aggression to burn the wild bull of japanese imperialism up in the flames of people's war.

during the war of liberation it was our great leader chairman mao who, commanding a heroic army of a million men, rid our country of u.s. imperialism, wiped out the chiang bandit gang, and founded the new china.

vice-chairman lin piao has declared: "all our achievements and successes have been scored under the wise leadership of chairman mao and represent the victory of mao tsetung thought." this is the truth of our era. the words of the songs including the lines "follow chairman mao, the people are of one heart", "we always keep in mind chairman mao's teachings" and "all are of one heart, follow the communist party" express what is in the hearts of millions upon millions of people. we must regard extolling chairman mao as our most glorious task and our most sacred duty.

the article points out: these songs stress chairman mao's great thinking on the creation of a people's army and people's war. chairman mao teaches: "without a people's army the people have nothing" and "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." these wise instructions guide the revolutionary people in their advance from victory to victory.

the experience of the chinese revolution proves that by building a people's army and waging people's war under the guidance of mao tsetung thought we can defeat all reactionaries however powerful they appear. these revolutionary songs vividly portray the heroism of the people's army and the revolutionary people, their courage and their tenacious fighting will.

when foreign aggressors harass our sacred territory we have only one reply: "strike at the enemies' head" as pointed out in "march of the sword". in face of the people's army and people's war, both unrivalled in the world, all enemies who launch wars will meet their inevitable end by being wiped out completely.

the japanese devils and the chiang bandit troops both of whom were armed to the teeth with modern weapons could not conquer the revolutionary people. on the contrary, we used "millet plus rifles" to defeat their planes and cannons. history has proved that victory belongs to the revolutionary people armed with mao tsetung thought. the modern revisionists mortally fear and hate the way we extol the people's army and people's war. chou yang and other counter-revolutionary revisionists vigorously put about the theory of opposing the "smell of explosives", we say: "the revolutionary 'smell of explosives' is splendid exclamation so long as imperialism and the system of exploitation exist we set our minds on making the revolutionary 'smell of explosives' very strong."

the songs give prominence to the revolutionary role of the worker-peasant masses.

the article quotes these teachings by chairman mao: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history", and "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." the worker-peasant masses are the makers of history. the history of the chinese revolution testifies to the fact that the workers and peasants are the main force in revolution. in order to give full play to their role, the intellectuals must "integrate themselves with the workers and peasants" as pointed out in "graduation song".

how to evaluate the role of the worker-peasant masses in history has always been one of the focal points of the struggle of chairman mao's revolutionary line against the opportunist line, whether it was the "left" or right opportunist line, of chen tu-hsiu, wang ming or liu shao-chi. this is also an important criterion for distinguishing proletarian revolutionary literature and art from bourgeois and revisionist literature and art. in the eyes of chou yang and other counter-revolutionary revisionists, the workers and peasants were all "muddle-headed" "mobs". the new publication of these revolutionary songs which stress the revolutionary role of the worker-peasant masses serves as a forceful criticism of chou yang and company exclamation

these songs are full of a clear class viewpoint and permeated with ardent proletarian feelings. why are the masses so enthusiastic about them? it is because they express the iron will of the revolutionary people to safeguard the sacred territory of their socialist motherland and their strong determination to fight unswervingly to the end against all enemies at home and abroad. chairman mao recently issued this fighting call: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially

one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" these revolutionary songs serve as a tremendous force for mobilizing the people to get ready to eliminate wars of aggression by means of revolutionary wars. we warmly acclaim the publication of these songs at the present time.

PLA

PLA Men Supporting Left Make New Contributions to the People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

chinese people's liberation army men in peking, shanghai and tientsin have made new contributions to the people over the past year in supporting industry, agriculture and the masses of the left, exercising military control and giving political and military training.

holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, they have warm-heartedly helped the revolutionary committees and revolutionary masses of many units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in the revolutionization of people's thinking and given a vigorous push to the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, thus contributing to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

armymen supporting the left in peking have followed the example of their comrades of p.l.a. unit 8341 and energetically helped the masses of the units where they are stationed to use mao tsetung thought to command the socialist revolutionary emulation which is now surging in various fields of work. this has brought about one victory after another in both revolution and production.

after the capital iron and steel company proposed the socialist revolutionary emulation last september, the armymen, bringing with them the treasured revolutionary books by chairman mao, went among the workers and encouraged them to respond to the proposal. a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation drive was soon started in the metallurgical, coal, textile, light, chemical, transport, building, instruments and meters and machine-building industries and trade and financial departments throughout the city.

applying the p.l.a.'s advanced experience in doing political-ideological work, the armymen have throughout given priority to helping the masses use mao tsetung thought to command the revolutionary emulation.

as the emulation got under way, some people in the peking woollen mill and other units were unable to handle the relation between revolution and production well. the armymen stationed in these units immediately organized them to study chairman mao's great teaching: "politics is the commander, the soul in everything", and scathingly denounced the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "giving first place to production".

this tremendously heightened their consciousness of the importance of giving first place to revolution and putting revolution in command of production at all times, and promoted the development of the socialist revolutionary emulation drive.

in order to make political work the commander and guarantee of the revolutionary emulation drive, the armymen went to the workshops to live, work, study and carry out revolutionary mass criticism with the workers. they found out outstanding units and recommended the successful experience of these units. at the same time, they helped workers combat erroneous ideas in their minds. all this helped push the movement forward.

the armymen in shanghai, in their work of supporting the left have acted in line with vice-chairman lin's important instruction "confronted with a thousand and one tasks, a revolutionary committee must grasp the fundamental: it must put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought above all work and place mao tsetung thought in command of everything." they have given first place to helping the revolutionary committees of various units with the living study and application of mao tsetung thought so as to step up the ideological revolutionization of the committee members. by doing this, and by launching in a deep-going way the movement to fight self and criticize revisionism, the armymen in many units have helped raise the committee members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this has promoted their ideological revolutionization, thus accelerating struggle-criticism-transformation.

with revolution and production going better and better, the armymen kept in mind chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle." they helped the revolutionary committees lead the revolutionary masses in making uninterrupted attacks on the class enemy. they grasped the key link of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. they helped the revolutionary committees mobilize the masses to carry out deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism, taking into consideration the new trends of class struggle in the units and in the society, the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and the erroneous ideas of the cadres and masses. this helped the revolutionary masses keep up very high consciousness of class struggle.

following chairman mao's teachings "serious attention must be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution" and "work meticulously", the armymen also helped the revolutionary committees work out effective measures for implementing the party's proletarian policies. the armymen from the airforce units supporting the left in the huashan hospital, along with the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team there, gave the intellectuals re-education in many ways. this has constantly raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution, brought into full play their skills and enabled them to play an active role in struggle-criticism-transformation.

the armymen consciously use chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" to direct their work in supporting the left and push the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation ahead. this has given great impetus to the rapid development of revolution and production

in the units. the armymen supporting the left in the shanghai oil refinery helped the workers understand more clearly that production of more and better oil was their concrete action to implement this great strategic concept of chairman mao's. a high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production was brought about throughout the refinery. the workers completed overhauling the equipment only in 6 days instead of 22 days it usually takes. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they braved high temperature to repair the furnaces, casting aside the conventional rule which demanded that the temperature should be lowered before repair.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters supporting the left in tientsin abided by chairman mao's great teaching "successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution". they led members of revolutionary committees at various levels in going to the frontline of class struggle. fighting alongside the revolutionary masses, the committee members are tested and tempered in the storms of class struggle, thus constantly raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. after the revolutionary committee was established in the tientsin taku chemical works, a handful of class enemies who were not reconciled to their defeat tried to sabotage the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination. the armymen helped the committee members study over and over again chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", analyze the new trends in class struggle and roundly criticize the absurd theory of "the dying out of class struggle" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. together with the committee members, the armymen went among the masses and mobilized them into the fight against the handful of class enemies, soon crushing the sinister plot of the enemy. as a result, the new-born revolutionary committee was consolidated amid fierce struggle.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." the p.l.a. men helped the members of revolutionary committees at all levels conscientiously study this teaching and regularly participate in collective productive labour, thus taking root among the masses. as soon as the revolutionary committee of a factory under the tientsin steel plant was set up, the armymen supporting the left helped its members study chairman mao's great teaching: "a communist must never divorce himself from the masses or stand above them as a bureaucrat and overlord. he should go among them as an ordinary worker, live among them and be one with them." together, they worked out practical measures to ensure that the committee members would take active part in productive labour and maintain close ties with the masses and concrete circumstances. the revolutionary committee sent its leading members to go to the workshops as ordinary workers. they took part in productive labour and also carried out their work as members of the committee. this enabled the members to maintain close ties with the masses and take the initiative in leading the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters supporting the left in peking, shanghai and tientsin are determined, in 1970, to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, help the revolutionary committees at all levels continue their revolutionization and lead the revolutionary masses in carrying struggle-criticism-transformation forward under

the guidance of chairman mao's strategic concepts "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and fulfill the fighting tasks put forward by the ninth party congress better and faster.

Heroic PLA Navy Patrolling Day and Night in China's Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's teaching "we must build a navy capable of defending our territorial waters and successfully protecting our country against any possible imperialist aggression", the navy of the chinese people's liberation army is heroically manning china's long coastal defences day and night to guard our great socialist motherland.

cutting through raging waves, always be vanguard fighters

the commanders and fighters of a submarine of the north china sea fleet, one which our great leader chairman mao once inspected, rely on the invincible mao tsetung thought to patrol under the sea in defence of our motherland's territorial waters.

one night there was a strong gale at sea and the submarine cut through a dense fog and raging waves before submerging. the crew felt extremely honoured and proud to be going on patrol in defence of our great socialist motherland.

su hung-yun, the chief engineer, had been on duty for eight hours and was bathed in sweat. the fighters tried to get him to take a rest, but he would not. he said: "i feel full of strength at my post beside the main engine chairman mao once touched. in order to defend the motherland, i'll surmount any difficulty however great exclamation" he remained at his fighting post, carefully examining every part of the engine.

the submarine had begun to submerge when a strong wave tossed it and damaged some equipment on the deck. the party branch at once decided it must be repaired as soon as possible exclamation the submarine was already half submerged and it was dangerous to work on deck. but the heroic crew armed with mao tsetung thought were not going to be deterred by any difficulties, however great. in fact, the greater the difficulties, the firmer their determination became. deputy captain wu wen-hsiu and other comrades came forward to do the repairs. reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they stood on deck with linked arms to form a human barrier against raging waves. shielded by them, wu wen-hsiu soon completed the repairs. at dawn they returned in triumph after their night patrol.

keep the lights burning on the turbulent sea

in the east china sea fleet, there is a navigation-aid team which has been commended as a "four-good team" for nine years running. operating off the coast all the year

round, it has fixed many nautical marks and kept myriads of signal lights burning on the turbulent sea to guide the sailors defending our socialist motherland.

not long ago, the team was given the job of erecting a beacon on a reef to ensure the safety of night patrol vessels. the area was full of peril and the current deep and swift. great difficulties had to be conquered to fulfil the task. loyal to our great leader chairman mao, the team went into battle with the determination to win.

communist party member sun chang-ken proved himself to be outstanding throughout. though he was not in good health, he always volunteered to do the heaviest job. in order to build the beacon, the team had to bring sand, steel bars and other material from a far-off island. the storm-swept sea made transporting these materials an arduous task. the comrades told sun chang-ken to stay behind but he refused. he led his comrades in rowing small boats to and fro. his example encouraged his comrades-in-arms to work doggedly and to concert their efforts. the whole project was soon completed.

one night, the team discovered that one of the signal lights was not burning brightly. three of them, headed by communist party member lu ming-chi, undertook to make an inspection. a gale was blowing and white-crested waves rose high. should they put out to sea immediately or wait till the wind fell? chairman mao teaches: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." they read this teaching of chairman mao's and were filled with inexhaustible strength. they said: "let's go exclamation we must not allow any signal light to fail, even for a single second exclamation" rowing with all his might, lu ming-chi recited chairman mao's teaching to encourage his comrades to battle the storm. finally they reached the reef and it was not long before the light shone out brightly.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Engages in "Support Government and Cherish People" Activities

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1970)

holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and carrying forward the army's glorious traditon, the commanders and fighters of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army are broadening and deepening their activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

they energetically spread mao tsetung thought, firmly support the revolutionary committees at all levels and actively help the revolutionary masses carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." all this serves to further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people have been going on in all army units -- whether

stationed in cities or the countryside, along the coast or at frontier posts -- from the new year holiday to the current spring festival, in accordance with a circular issued by the p.l.a. general political department to this effect. units of the army, navy and air force have held get-togethers and meetings with local people. together, the armymen and civilians review the great victories they have won and confidently look ahead into the 1970's. they are determined to rally still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, and win still greater victories.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters realize that their most fundamental task in cherishing the people lies in helping the people arm themselves with mao tsetung thought.

the commanders and fighters of one company under the peking garrison, which performed meritorious service in the war of liberation, persevere in propagating mao tsetung thought and the spirit of the ninth party congress wherever they go, even during their march. stationed on a small island, a p.l.a. company under the chekiang provincial command, which was awarded an order of merit, first class, for its service in supporting the government and cherishing the people, recently sent groups of fighters to nearby fishing villages to disseminate mao tsetung thought and acquaint the people with the excellent situation of the revolution.

defying fatigue and severe cold during a ten-day field camping exercise, the commanders and fighters of a regiment stationed in shanshi province earnestly propagated chairman mao's great strategic concepts "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they passed through eight people's communes where they helped the communes and production brigades run 160 mao tsetung thought study classes and did propaganda work among some 100,000 people. they had more than 40 meetings with the local people to criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to recall their past sufferings and compare them with their present-day happiness. in this way, they have forged fish-to-water ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters, who are supporting industry, supporting agriculture, supporting the broad masses of the left and undertaking military control and political and military training, have conscientiously learned from the experience of the p.l.a. unit 8341 and improved their work constantly.

personnel of the three services stationed in shanghai, who are taking part in the work of "three supports and two militaries", recently summed up and exchanged their experience in working with the revolutionary masses and cadres to strengthen the ideological and organizational revolutionization of the revolutionary committees. they had whole-heartedly helped the leading groups at all levels do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation and exercise power well by applying mao tsetung thought.

in their activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people, the commanders and fighters modestly learn from the civilians their fine thinking, working style and experience and canvass the opinions of the masses and the revolutionary committees. this has helped promote the ideological revolutionization of the p.l.a. units.

in addition, the p.l.a. units help the people "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and give them every support in socialist construction.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters also help the militiamen and other revolutionary people heighten their vigilance against war of aggression, deepen their understanding of the might of the people's war and raise their class consciousness. all this has enabled the people to remain always prepared without slackening and foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. the commanders and fighters of the "hard-bone sixth company" of the wuhan units recently had a meeting with the local people. they recalled together the sufferings of the labouring people in the old society and imperialist aggression against china. this made them understand better the aggressive nature of imperialism and social-imperialism. both the armymen and the people are determined to raise their revolutionary vigilance a hundred fold, unite and fight for the defence of the great socialist motherland and be ready at all times to resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out any enemy who should dare to intrude.

Chinese Armymen, Civilians Unite As One

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1970)

inspired by chairman mao's brilliant teaching "if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?", armymen and civilians throughout china are united as one and struggle side by side. many vivid stories are told of how people support the army and the army cherishes the people.

patrolling together to fight mountain torrent

one day in late september of last year, there was a heavy downpour in the taihua mountain area which borders kiangsu, chekiang and anhwei provinces in east china. the commanders and fighters of the fourth company of a people's liberation army unit were highly vigilant as they went on patrol, climbing high mountains and crossing steepsided valleys.

the wind blew strong and the rain became heavier shortly after seven o'clock in the evening. the commanders and fighters of the third platoon recited chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" as they crossed two high mountains in high spirits. when they reached the summit of the third and looked down at the slope before them, they saw swollen torrents pouring down into the valley below.

the fighters continued their patrol and were preparing to wade across the water, when they saw signals from the other side of the valley. they recognized these as coming from the militia detachment of the tachien production brigade, and they immediately signalled back.

the militiamen of the tachien brigade cherish the p.l.a. they always work in close coordination with the commanders and fighters of the fourth company on patrol duty, particularly when the weather is bad. when that happens, the militiamen always stand guard at all the danger spots.

braving the downpour and mountain torrents that evening, the militiamen went on patrol to protect the dyke. fearing that

it would be dangerous if the armymen tried to wade across the water, they split into two groups, one group continually signalled to the armymen to stop them from advancing, the other set out to skirt the mountain to meet the armymen.

carrying lamps and flashlights, the militiamen marched at top speed in the howling wind and heavy rain. at one point a raging torrent barred their way. keeping in mind our great leader chairman mao's teaching "without a people's army the people have nothing", they waded across waist deep in water, with linked hands and shoulder to shoulder, shouting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

the steep slope and slippery road made the going difficult. but the militiamen were undaunted. they inched their way forward. after crossing two mountains and a mountain torrent, they finally met the p.l.a. men and led them safely to the tachien brigade.

build a road through the thickets

a broad road was recently built from a p.l.a. outpost in the south china sea area to the shore. it is a revolutionary road symbolizing the unity and militant friendship which exists between the armymen and civilians.

when the shihmei production brigade which lies near the outpost began the movement to purify the class ranks last summer, a handful of class enemies worked in collusion to create a bad atmosphere, sow dissension and try to undermine the unity of cadres and masses. when news of this reached the outpost, the party branch immediately sent a mao tsetung thought propaganda team to help the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade carry out struggle-criticism-transformation.

in the village, the members of the propaganda team lived with the poor and lower-middle peasants, worked with them in the fields, ran mao tsetung thought study classes, urged them to recall the misery of the old society and contrast this with their present happiness, and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. all this raised the people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. as a result, they smashed the plots of the class enemy and enhanced revolutionary unity within the revolutionary ranks. this enabled the brigade to make big progress in struggle-criticism-transformation and in grasping revolution and promoting production. the poor and lower-middle peasants were grateful. they said: "we owe all this to the timely help of the p.l.a. which brings us mao tsetung thought exclamation"

to express their gratitude to the people's army, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to build a broad road through bramble thickets to make things easier for the p.l.a. men on patrol.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and militiamen of the brigade went to the outpost and worked on the road with the armymen. although their arms and legs got covered with scratches, they were all in high spirits. the two-kilometre long road was completed in two days and nights. as they looked at the broad new road, they cheered in unison: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

felling timber on snow-covered mountain for new army barracks

the members of the command company of a unit of the p.l.a. sinkiang regional command were assigned duties in a pastureland deep in the mountains. only a few herdsmen's families of kazakh nationality lived here. every evening after the sheep had returned to the fold, the herdsmen would meet in the armymen's quarters to join them in the study of chairman mao's works and exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the old house used as the company's billet collapsed one day in a heavy rainstorm. the party branch mobilized the fighters to build a new one. meanwhile, the herdsmen were worried about the armymen and decided to help them in their sparetime.

the herdsmen came to help as soon as the armymen began work on the foundations. the armymen tried to dissuade them but the herdsmen would not listen. they said: "any difficulty of our p.l.a. kinsmen is our own difficulty exclamation let's work together exclamation"

when there was not enough timber, the herdsmen planned to drive their cattle up the mountain to carry some back. knowing that the forest was high up on the mountain and the road was dangerous, the company commander was not willing for them to go. but the herdsmen said firmly: "we will climb a mountain of daggers if it means the p.l.a. men can live in new houses soon exclamation" so a team of armymen-civilian lumberjacks set out in the rain to climb the 3,000 metre-high mountain. the mountain is snow-capped all the year round. at the time they went there, it was wreathed in mist and the snow was falling heavily.

a herdsman in his fifties was sweating freely as he swung a big axe. the armymen tried to stop him from doing such heavy work, but the herdsman said: "when i work to help the p.l.a. men, i have inexhaustible strength exclamation" the new barracks was completed in three days.

when the armymen moved into the new house, they flanked the door with scrolls of a quotation from chairman mao tsetung. the one on the right read: "if the army and the people are united as one," and the one on the left read: "who in the world can match them?" across the top of the doorway were the characters "long live chairman mao". they named the new house "supporting-the-army barracks".

Country-wide Upsurge in Supporting and Learning from PLA

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1970)

a new upsurge of supporting and learning from the people's liberation army has been brought about by revolutionary people of all nationalities throughout china under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels. holding high the banner of unity for victory raised at the party's ninth national congress, they are taking an active part in the activities of supporting the army and taking good care of armymen's families in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching of "supporting the army and cherishing the people".

with profound feelings for the people's army, revolutionary masses of various nationalities in peking, shanghai, tientsin, inner mongolia, heilungkiang, fukien, sinkiang, yunnan, tibet and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have organized groups to extend greetings to their p.l.a. kinsmen around new year's day and the spring festival. beating drums and gongs they go to the army barracks, frontier and coastal posts.

discussions are held by revolutionary people in various places on how to learn from the p.l.a. still better. they heartily praise the great merits of the p.l.a. in defending the motherland and in doing the work of "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training). they talk about the progress made in their ideological revolutionization by taking the p.l.a. as their good example. they exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation. they express the determination to redouble their efforts to learn from the p.l.a., strengthen the army-civilian unity, carry out more effectively chairman mao's great strategic principles, "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and strive to fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth at the ninth party congress.

"without a people's army the people have nothing." in the activities of supporting the army, the revolutionary people of all nationalities throughout the country have expressed profound concern, trust and support for the people's army. braving severe cold and trudging in snow, members of hochih nationality from the chienchingkou people's commune in tungchiang county, heilungkiang province, collected firewood and sent it to a p.l.a. frontier post. the frontier guards were deeply moved and said: "you've brought us the ardent love of the people of hochih nationality. we'll keep the revolutionary flames burning and reduce any invading aggressors to ashes exclamation"

the poor and lower-middle peasants of 13 nationalities including tai, lahu, aini and putang from the unity village in menghai county of the shishong baanna tai autonomous chou in yunnan province went to visit an army unit stationed in the locality. to the accompaniment of lusheng (wind instrument with a cluster of graduated bamboo pipes), they sang: "but for the people's army led by chairman mao, we poor and lower-middle peasants in the unity village would not have gained liberation." many poor and lower-middle peasants in nonan province presented the baskets and sticks they had used while begging in the old society to army units stationed in the

locality. they urged their p.l.a. kinsmen never to forget their past sufferings and always follow our great leader chairman mao in making revolution.

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching that the whole nation should learn from the liberation army, the revolutionary masses throughout the country have brought about a high tide of learning from the liberation army in the course of the support-the-army activities. they are determined to follow the example of the liberation army, hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, put proletarian politics to the fore, persist in the "four firsts" and foster the "three-eight" working style (see footnote), so as to turn the whole country into a great school of mao tsetung thought.

many factories and plants in peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow, shenyang and anshan have found out their shortcomings as against the example set by the liberation army, and mapped out plans for further efforts to emulate the liberation army. they are resolved to act like the liberation army, remain completely loyal to chairman mao, keep alive the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, vigorously grasp revolution and promote production, do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" the revolutionary masses in various parts of the country have, in the course of their support-the-army activities, declared that they will always fight side by side with the great chinese people's liberation army and keep constant watch on the plots of imperialism and social-imperialism to launch large-scale war of aggression.

the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees have organized a group of old workers and old poor and lower-middle peasants to recall their past sufferings and compare it with the present-day happiness. together with the people's army, the group members retold the miseries their class had suffered in the old society as well as the damages inflicted on the chinese nation by foreign aggression. they also exposed the unbridled aggressive designs of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism. they said that they would further strengthen the unity of the army and the people, and get prepared at all times to crush any invading enemy in defence of our great socialist motherland.

in the days before the spring festival, revolutionary committee members and revolutionary masses in various places called on disabled and demobilized armymen and family members of martyrs and armymen, encouraging them to act in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory". all people's communes in shensi province organized the masses to visit families of martyrs and armymen and help the latter clean houses, fetch drinking water, collect firewood and wash clothes and quilts.

jung kuan-hsiu of pingshan county in hopei province, known as "mother of people's soldiers" for her whole-hearted support for the people's army during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, invited all family members of martyrs and armymen in her village to a meeting and organized militiamen to collect firewood in the mountains for them. greatly inspired, family members of martyrs and armymen wrote letters to their relatives in the army, urging them to redouble their efforts to study chairman mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters.

the revolutionary committees of shunyi county and of the lungwantun people's commune on the outskirts of peking formed a special group to visit chiaochuanghu village which launched tunnel warfare against the enemy troops during the anti-japanese war and won the honoured title of "first bastion of the people". the group extended cordial regards to the families of martyrs and armymen there. militiamen of the chiaochuanghu production brigade also offered services to these families, and pledged to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the martyrs and always closely follow our great leader chairman mao in continuing the revolution.

footnote: "four firsts" means:

1. as between man and weapons, giving first place to man;
2. as between political and other work, giving first place to political work;
3. as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, giving first place to ideological work;
4. in ideological work as between ideas in books and living ideas currently in people's minds, giving first place to living ideas currently in people's minds.

the "three-eight" working style:

the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight chinese characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

ANNIVERSARY OF STRIKE

Anniversary of Railwaymen's Strike Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1970)

a commemoration meeting marking the 47th anniversary of the "february seventh" strike by the peking-hankow railway workers was held today by the revolutionary workers of the peking "february seventh" locomotive and rolling stock plant.

the plant's workers who have a glorious revolutionary tradition pledged themselves to raise still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, closely follow chairman mao's great strategic plan, work still harder to materialize chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", conscientiously study chairman mao's instructions and the new party constitution, heighten party consciousness, firmly grasp class struggle, continue to develop the excellent situation in the revolution and achieve better and faster results in fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress.

chairman mao teaches: "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party" and "without the leadership of the chinese communist party no revolution can succeed". at the commemoration meeting, veteran workers who personally took part in the "february seventh" strike, gladly recalled how the working class, led by the chinese communist party, got organized to fight

heroically against the imperialists, feudal warlords and all other reactionaries and won great victories. in 1918, our great leader chairman mao himself came to the "february seventh" plant and sowed the seeds of revolution there. guided by mao tsetung thought and led by the communist party, workers at the plant joined the railway workers throughout the country in staging a big strike on february seventh, 1923, which shook the world, and wrote a glorious page on the annals of the struggle of the chinese working class.

from their experience of revolutionary struggles, the "february seventh" strikers have profoundly understood that it is only under the leadership of the communist party armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought that the working class can seize political power, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and win final victory for the proletarian revolution. they declared with great excitement: "great are the heaven and earth but greater still is the goodness of chairman mao and the party. from the 'february seventh' strike to the current great proletarian cultural revolution, every victory of ours has been won under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought and is the result of the wise leadership of the communist party".

speaking at the meeting were also representatives of the plant's revolutionary workers, and leading comrades of the plant revolutionary committee and of the people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed in the plant.

in the days of welcoming the glorious "february seventh", the plant was in a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere. mao tsetung thought study classes were run in various workshops and at workers' homes. there were meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the workers and their family members conscientiously studied the new constitution of the chinese communist party and the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on party and on the relationship between the leader, the political party, the political power, the class and the masses. some workshops carried out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism relevant to the new situation and new trends of class struggle. many veteran workers invited young workers to take "remember-past-suffering" meals, gave them class education and urged them to be always loyal to chairman mao and to the communist party and become worthy successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

SURGERY

PLA Hospital in East China Successfully Rejoins Severed Arm of Woman Worker

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Feb. 5, 1970)

guided by invincible mao tsetung thought, the medical workers of a hospital under the logistics department of the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army successfully re-attached the severed arm of a young woman worker, after overcoming many difficulties.

this success has been acclaimed as a victory for mao tsetung thought.

about nine o'clock in the morning of october 15, 1969, a young woman worker named chang shih-ying of the yehhsien county felt shoe factory in shantung province, east china had her left arm caught in a machine during work. the arm was completely severed near the shoulder. in addition, the machine wheels caused open comminuted fractures at four places on the severed arm and the elbow was twisted completely around in the socket.

a leading comrade of the factory's revolutionary committee who was taking part in productive labour in the workshop immediately had chang shih-ying rushed to the nearest army hospital. because the army hospital was far from the factory, it was 1:30 p.m. when the car reached the hospital.

the army medical workers took upon the sufferings of the people as their own. they immediately began rescue action, determined to save the class sister. hearing of the emergency case, the deputy director of the surgical department wang cheng-chi and the chief surgeon wang you-chu ran to the operating room. the night-shift comrades who had gone to bed offered to take part in the work.

the hospital had never handled such a serious injury. lacking experience and some necessary equipment, the medical workers declared that comrade chang shih-ying had been injured in her selfless labour for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. as revolutionary medical workers, they would not let their class sister lose her arm. comrade liu kang, member of the hospital party committee and deputy director of the hospital, who was in command of the rescue work, declared: "we are chairman mao's revolutionary fighters. we are ready to shoulder any burden and brave any difficulty in the interests of the people." he led the medical workers in studying chairman mao's teachings: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle", and "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly." the medical workers said: "with invincible mao tsetung thought to guide us, we will surely overcome all difficulties and be successful in rejoining the severed arm exclamation"

the operation began. the severed arm was fractured and the flesh mangled. moreover, the arm had fallen under the machine and the wound was dirty. to prevent infection, the medical workers cleaned the skin thoroughly and cut open the wounded muscles to find the broken ends of some blood vessels and nerves. the dead flesh was removed bit by bit without causing further damage.

to gain time and perform the operation successfully, the medical workers first rejoined the severed arm and then operated on the twisted elbow and set the broken bones.

it was already past ten o'clock in the evening. the re-attached arm showed sign of revival. the stiff muscles relaxed. the operation was successful.

chairman mao teaches: "we must be prepared. being prepared, we shall be able to deal properly with all kinds of complicated situations." the doctors were ready for any eventuality. six hours after the operation, the patient showed signs of shock, followed by severe failure of kidney function and pulmonary edema. adhering to chairman mao's teaching "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously", being prepared, the medical workers went into action at the first sign of danger. they undertook treatment in the spirit of serving the people wholly and entirely and with a strictly scientific approach. chang shih-ying passed the crisis and recovered. now she is able to get out of bed and take care of herself.

DOMESTIC MARKET

Brisk Tientsin Market on Eve of Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 5, 1970)

the market in tientsin, an important industrial city in north china, presents a scene of briskness and prosperity on eve of the spring festival. a wide variety and large quantities of goods, including food, clothing and other consumer goods are on sale in the retail shops in the residential areas and in the villages on the city's outskirts as well as at the bazaar in the city centre.

the abundant supplies in tientsin are a result of the efforts the workers and revolutionary cadres on the trade front have made to carry out our great leader chairman mao's policy "develop the economy and ensure supplies". it fully reflects the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production under chairman mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production". in 1969, the wholesale supplies in the city were much higher than in previous years, and the supply of manufactured goods has reached an all-time high -- 31 percent more than in 1968. the supply of some daily necessities shows an increase of from fifty to more than one hundred per cent. there has been a considerable increase, too, in the quantity of industrial goods, especially new items suited to the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, supplied by tientsin to other places. the value of goods in stock in tientsin in 1969 registered an all-time high. the amount of pork, eggs, cotton cloth and other goods in stock at the end of last year was considerably higher than at the beginning of the year.

the increase in the purchasing power of the working people and in the supplies available in the shops has led to a flourishing market in tientsin. compared with 1968, retail sales rose by 9.5 per cent in value last year, when the supply of consumer goods topped tientsin's highest record in history.

the supply of wrist-watches, bicycles, sewing machines, nylon fabrics and knitting wool is also higher than ever before. prices are stable. the price of medicines has been cut by 37 per cent on the average since last august.

the revolutionary workers in finance and trade in tientsin have deepened and broadened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought over the past year. they have armed themselves with the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and fostered the idea of serving the people whole-heartedly. living up to the militant slogans, "serving behind the counter for the revolution" and "serving the workers, peasants and soldiers", they base their work on the principle of serving the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. many revolutionary shop assistants leave their shops and go to factories and neighbourhood communities to get opinions. they constantly improve their work and introduce new goods and services needed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. for some days before the spring festival, many shops extend their opening hours and deliver goods to people's doorsteps. many leading members of the commercial departments have joined the revolutionary workers in buying wholesale supplies and selling goods. the city's workers and revolutionary cadres in finance and trade have also been active in revolutionary mass criticism and are firmly grasping class struggle in the economic field. all this has contributed to the brisk market this year.

Prosperous Markets in Kwangchow, Wuhan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1970)

the markets in kwangchow and wuhan, the biggest cities in south and central china, are scenes of prosperity with commodities in abundant supply. there is a great variety of goods and prices remain stable.

this is the fruition of the implementation of our great leader chairman mao's policy "develop the economy and ensure supplies", and the outcome of the growth of china's industrial and agricultural production.

in january, the manufactured goods purchased by kwangchow's commercial departments rose by 64 per cent in value compared with the same month of last year. sales of manufactured goods registered a 43 per cent increase in value by the same comparison. the supply of daily necessities, knitwear and stationery rose by 20 to 70 per cent. the supply of khaki drill, nylon fabrics, silk and cotton- and wool-polyester blended fabrics showed an increase from 100 to 400 per cent. there was a marked increase in the supply of wrist watches, woolen blankets, knitting wool, bicycles and sewing machines.

the consumer goods offered for the spring festival this year is 1.2 times in value that of last year. in the days before the spring festival, there was an endless stream of people to the city's stores from dawn till dusk buying foodstuff, clothing and other daily necessities. the foodstuff shops put on sale large quantities and a big variety of confectionary, wines, cigarettes, cakes, dried pork and sausages.

the past few days have witnessed continuous shipment of pigs, poultry, eggs and aquatic products to kwangchow from

the countryside. the city now offers an average of some 1,000 tons of vegetables a day. there is also a sufficient supply of orange and banana, well-known fruits produced in kwangtung province.

the total value of industrial goods purchased by the trading departments in wuhan last year rose by twentythree per cent over that in 1968. sales of consumer goods increased by some twentyfive per cent in value. among the best sellers were cotton cloth, knitwear, sheets, wrist watches, clocks, sewing machines, synthetic fibre goods, radios and bicycles, sales of which were up by twenty to two hundred per cent. there was a rise of ten to one hundred per cent in the sale of meat, poultry, sugar, fish, tinned food and cigarettes.

in this spring festival, trade on the wuhan market is brisk. the shops are well stocked. pork, beef, fish, eggs, frozen poultry, sweets, cakes, cigarettes, fruits, clothing, woolen fabrics, silk, cotton cloth, wrist watches, sewing machines and other goods are on sale in large quantities. supplies of goods for the festival show a twentyfive per cent increase in value compared with last year. 1.5 to 2.5 million kilogrammes of vegetables are put on the market every day.

the excellent situation on the financial and trade front in kwangchow and wuhan is brought about by the revolutionary masses who have put proletarian politics to the fore and resolutely carried out chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". the workers on the financial and trade front have persistantly studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and roundly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "profits in command" and "material incentives" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they have thus kept to the socialist orientation in trade.

while engaging themselves in a socialist emulation drive, they have rendered enthusiastic aid to industrial and agricultural production. all this helps promote a flourishing market. workers from many stores send goods to the doorsteps -- to factories, rural districts, mine areas, neighbourhood, communities and army units. while delivering goods, they investigate into the needs of the consumers. their service has won them praises from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Artillery Forces on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Feb. 5, 1970)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front has announced:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to enjoy spring festival together with the people throughout the country, the artillery forces of the chinese people's liberation army on the fukien front have been ordered to suspend shelling on february seventh as an expression of solicitude.

Taiwan People Face Cold, Hunger on Eve of Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

with the approaching of spring festival, taiwan sees prices rocketing and special agents rampant, under the dark rule of the u.s.-chiang kai-shek gang. people on the island suffer from hunger and cold, and their plight is worsening.

taiwan press disclosed that before spring festival the u.s.-chiang gang forced up the food prices to milk the people. the prices of rice, flour and vegetables shot up most sharply. in january, the price of rice rose by 35 per cent, flour 20 per cent and vegetables more than double. there was considerable rise in the price of other foodstuff.

taiwan press reports that because of the economic aggression by u.s. imperialism and the reactionary japanese government and the cruel oppression by the chiang bandit gang, the purchasing power of the people in taiwan "decreases remarkably". "the poor sale of commodities results in a malignant competition among industrial and commercial enterprises."

sales of cotton yarn drop by twenty to thirty per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to taiwan newspapers. because of no buyers, woolen textiles are on sale at a price lower than the production cost. sales of synthetic fibre goods and clothes are even worse than in previous years.

a big foodstuff company in taiwan went bankrupt on january 6 because it lacked funds under the onslaught of u.s. and japanese monopoly capital and owing to heavy taxes.

as the spring festival is coming, poor city inhabitants in taiwan are in more miserable plight. it is reported that under the pretext of "putting the cities in order" and building "strategic highways", the u.s.-chiang bandit gang have forcibly demolished many residential quarters in the cities and towns on the island without compensation. some ten thousand poor city inhabitants have been made homeless and sleep in the streets. regardless of the strong opposition among the people,

the chiang bandit gang has recently pulled down more than two thousand houses in kaohsiung. driven out of their home, many people are wandering in the streets. they are left to the tender mercies of hunger and cold.

to suppress the resistance of the people in taiwan, the u.s.-chiang bandit gang has been stepping up its rule by secret agents. it is reported that the chiang gang has staged a month-long "winter defence" throughout taiwan province beginning from january 25. it has moved large numbers of troops and police to various places to set up "winter defence command". "winter defence posts" and "check posts" have been set up in road junctures in the cities and the rural areas to check the passers-by. the u.s.-chiang bandit gang has also sent a large number of special agents to place people under surveillance and make wanton arrests. deprived of freedom, the people in taiwan are now living in a hell.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND INDIA

Reactionary Indian Government Again Musters Tibetan Traitor Bandits to Oppose China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

the reactionary indian government recently once again used the tibetan traitor bandits to carry out frantic anti-china activities, according to a report from new delhi. this fully shows the stubbornly hostile stand of the reactionary indian government towards china.

it was reported that instigated by the reactionary indian government, about 3,000 tibetan traitor bandits staged an anti-china "demonstration" in the indian capital on january 30. the "procession" was led and directed by two members of the indian parliament.

indian president giri even openly came out to receive the ringleaders of the traitor bandits as well as their "memorandum", which asked him to place the so-called "tibetan question" before the u.n. general assembly, in an attempt to interfere in china's internal affairs through the united nations.

chieftains of the reactionary indian government have recently paid lip services to the "improvement of relations with china", but in fact they have time and again engaged in hostile activities against china. the reactionary indian government has, on many occasions, brought out the political corpse dalai and assembled the tibetan traitor bandits to conduct anti-china activities. moreover, it has, in an increasingly undisguised manner, collaborated closely with the bandit gang of chiang kai-shek, the public enemy of the chinese people, to deliberately carry out the intrigue of creating "two chinas". these criminal acts of the indian reactionaries can only further expose their weaknes and diabolic features.

Mao Tsetung Thought Illuminates Road of Advance for Indian People, Says Charu Mazumdar

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1970)

writing in an article carried in the january 1970 issue of the indian journal "liberation", charu mazumdar, leader of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), warmly acclaims the road of naxalbari struggle and points out that the all-conquering mao tsetung thought "is the only way for the people of india to win their liberation".

the article said: "the people of india, exploited by the reactionaries, both foreign and native, have been living for ages under a rule of darkness. no ray of light was there before them to illumine the way by following which they could win their liberation. driven to exasperation by insufferable misery they have repeatedly risen up in futile bursts of anger and resentment. but ruthless repression by the state apparatus

forced them to accept bitter defeat every time. and then, like the crashing of spring thunder, began the naxalbari struggle in 1967. people all over india listened to the reverberating sound of this peal of thunder and tried to understand its significance and the message it brought to them. the revisionist leadership of the party had repeatedly asked them to believe that the thought of chairman mao tsetung is unsuitable for india, that armed struggle cannot be waged in india, and that advocating armed struggle leads to the destruction of people's fighting organizations. and then, the people, who were being harangued like this, saw for the first time the application of mao tsetung thought in naxalbari. this helped them to understand the fact that the all-conquering mao tsetung thought is not only fully suited for application in india, what is more, it is the only way for the people of india to win their liberation."

the article pointed out: the year 1969 has ended. it has been a year of victorious advance of the exploited and oppressed masses of india. it was during this year that the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) was formed, the party that represents the hope of the exploited and oppressed masses of india, the party in which they put their trust. they refuse to be victims of oppression any longer. they are relying on mao tsetung thought and have organized their own guerrilla forces in order to retaliate every act of oppression. the exploited and oppressed masses of india have now become active in avenging every attack of the enemy.

the article added: "during 1969, the peasant masses of india have won big victories, spread their struggle to extensive areas and thus brought confidence among the masses. they have spread their struggle to almost every state of india, from assam to punjab, andhra and orissa. in this revolutionary war, the masses had to sacrifice the lives of a number of heroes. the death of every hero has, however, served to fan the flames of hatred in the hearts of the oppressed masses, and hundreds of youth have come forward to join the struggle vying with one another to lay down their lives for the cause, and the peasant masses have repeatedly pleaded with the c.p.i. (m-l), the party which is dear to them, to carry on the struggle and not to stop it. this instruction, given by the masses, has filled the minds of revolutionary workers with confidence about the inevitability of winning victory and with new energy to march resolutely forward. this, in turn, has enabled more and more masses of peasants to adhere still more firmly to the path of armed struggle, and the struggle has spread to still wider areas."

the article said: "the lessons of 1969 are: rely on the poor and landless peasants; educate them in mao tsetung thought; adhere firmly to the path of armed struggle; build guerrilla forces and march forward along the path of liquidating the class enemies; only thus can the hightide of struggle advance irresistibly."

the article pointed out: "today, the fighting peasant comrades in every area are studying quotations from chairman mao tsetung and trying to apply them. we must raise the level of such practice and application and spread the fight against revisionism among the masses. only thus will the revolutionary hightide become widespread enabling us to spread our struggle wave upon wave.

"the year 1970 holds the promise of still bigger victories. we can translate that promise into reality if the members and workers of our party give prominence to politics, raise

their political consciousness, carry on a ruthless struggle against all wrong and revisionist thinking, strengthen their faith in the revolutionary masses and in the party, undertake to make still more sacrifices to serve the people, and fulfil the task of spreading the flames of revolution to every state of india. do not forget even for a moment the enormous sufferings of the people of india. you must take upon yourselves the task of ridding them of the sufferings, and the only way to fulfil this task is to make revolution. study mao tsetung thought and try to apply it creatively, make war on revisionist thinking, and learn to hate all thinking that over-estimates the strength of the enemy."

the article said: "chairman mao is today the helmsman of world revolution. the brilliance of his correct guidance illuminates also the path along which we must advance. no matter how arduous the struggle is, every revolutionary must be firm today in the conviction that we possess the weapon with which to make the impossible possible, and that victory will certainly be ours.

"long live the indian revolution exclamation

"long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sato Opposes China Frantically, Plots to Create "Two Chinas"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

prime minister of the reactionary japanese government eisaku sato opposed china feverishly at a press conference in tokyo on february 2, thus revealing once again the counter-revolutionary features of the sato government in tailing after u.s. imperialism, in being blatantly hostile to the great socialist china and in stepping up the scheme to create "two chinas", according to tokyo reports.

this is the first press conference held by sato since he rigged up on january 14 the new cabinet which is more pro-american and more reactionary than the previous ones. at the press conference, sato directed the spear-head of attack against the great china and deliberately turned black white by shifting onto china the responsibility for undermining japan-china relations. he alleged that china had taken a "step backward" with regard to japan-china relations.

sato also went all out in pursuing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics: on the one hand, he denied by sophistry of having "the 'two chinas' idea", while on the other hand, he referred to the japan-chiang kai-shek "treaty", an instrument antagonizing the chinese people. he raved that the japanese government will "honour the rights and duties as stipulated in the treaty", and shamelessly described the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, the political corpse long spurned by the chinese people, as a so-called "orthodox government". he even said that the japanese government wanted to "perpetuate the friendship" with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang.

it must be pointed out that the despicable action of the reactionary sato government in deliberately opposing china and energetically creating "two chinas" has become more unscrupulous after sato's talks with nixon, chieftain of u.s. imperialism, in november last year. on january 15, osamu sakagaki, "ambassador" of the japanese government to the chiang bandit gang visited the public enemy of the chinese people chiang kai-shek and brayed about the "friendship" between japan and this bandit gang. on january 17, the sato government cooked up jointly with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang the "third conference of the ninth cultural and economic association", trumpeting about "strengthening the cooperation" between the two. on january 19, japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi saw the "ambassador" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to japan and clamoured that the japanese government has made "no change in the principle of maintaining friendly relations" with the chiang bandit gang. on january 26, the sato government brazenly sent air vice-marshal minoru harada, chief of the fifth division of the "joint chiefs of staff" of the japanese "defence agency" (the defence ministry in disguise) to taiwan to collude with the chiang bandit gang. despite sato's deliberate attempt to confuse the matter by talking hypocritically at the press conference about adopting the attitude of "no enmity" towards china, the numerous crimes of the sato government in being hostile to china have completely exposed its ugly features.

by tailing after u.s. imperialism in frantically opposing china, sato's reactionary nature will certainly be seen more clearly by the japanese people who will intensify their struggle for promoting japan-china friendship and for overthrowing the japanese reactionaries.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes British Colonialist Exploitation of Rubber Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary broadcast recently denounced british monopoly capital for its ruthless exploitation of the malayan rubber plantation workers.

the commentary pointed out that the "malayan estate owners association", an organization of foreign rubber monopoly capitalists, recently decided to allocate a sum of money as a "bonus" to be distributed among the over one hundred thousand rubber plantation workers under a scab trade union. this is but a deceitful trick to cover up the bloody exploitation by the estate owners.

the commentary pointed out that the british capitalists engineered in the 1950's a so-called "wage contract" system to suck the blood of the rubber plantation workers most ruthlessly and squeeze amazingly huge profits. yet they allocated a small sum of money as a "bonus" to deceive the workers.

the commentary said that the present three-year term "new wage contract", for instance, was concluded during the first half of 1968 when the rubber price fell to the lowest point. at that time the average price of rubber is 0.49 malayan dollars per pound, and the wage volume in the

"new contract" was fixed on the basis of this rubber price. on the surface, the daily wage is 3.10 malayan dollars, but the real monthly wage of a rubber plantation worker is only 30-40 dollars or 60-70 dollars at the highest. under this "new contract", the income of the rubber plantation workers was reduced by half a dollar to one dollar a day, while the labour intensity was greatly increased. as a result, 54,000 workers are landed in the plight of unemployment and poverty whereas the british capitalists continue to reap astonishingly super-profits. the cost of production of the british-owned rubber plantations was generally estimated between 0.2 to 0.3 dollar per pound of rubber. take for example the first half of 1968 when the rubber price was at its lowest, the profit derived from the sale of every pound of rubber was more than 0.2 malayan dollars, or a profit of nearly 100 per cent.

the commentary said that the rubber price rose in the latter half of 1968. it reached an average of over 0.7 dollars per pound during the first ten months of 1969 and remained the same since the beginning of this year. this means the rubber price increased by over 0.2 dollars per pound of rubber as compared with the time when the "new contract" was concluded. this alone brought a profit of thousands of millions of malayan dollars every year to the british capitalists, while the wage of the rubber plantation workers was not increased at all.

in conclusion, the commentary said, under the leadership of the malayan communist party and with the inspiration of the fighting of the national liberation army, the masses of rubber plantation workers of malaya who are leading a miserable life will settle accounts with the british capitalists and their accomplices, the rahman-razak puppet clique and the scab trade union bosses.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Responsible Member of "Al Fatah", Syrian Friends Welcome Premier Chou En-lai's Letter

(NCNA-English Damascus, Feb. 4, 1970)

abu jihad, a responsible member of the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah), said here yesterday, "chinese premier chou en-lai's letter to u.a.r. president nasser, expressing the support of the chinese people and government for the struggle of the arab people against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, is an important and timely step. it is an encouragement to the palestinian and arab people."

abu jihad said, "at present, international conspiracies have been intensified; u.s. imperialism instigated israeli zionism to launch a series of military provocations against arab countries. coming out at this time, premier chou's letter shows that whenever a dangerous situation emerges, the arab people will get support from china and china always stands on the side of the arab people."

many syrian people also expressed welcome to premier chou en-lai's letter. a syrian friend said that this letter, which shows once again china's support to all the arab people in their

struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, is a great encouragement to the arab people. another syrian friend said that china consistently supports the arab people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. china's support to the struggle of the arab people for liberation is without any strings attached, he added.

syrian papers "al baath" and "al thawrah" today reported in great detail premier chou en-lai's letter to president nasser. their headlines quoted premier chou en-lai's letter as saying that the arab people will certainly win final victory.

THAILAND

US Imperialism Steps Up Arming of Reactionary Thai Troops and Police

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

u.s. imperialism has stepped up the arming of the reactionary troops and police of the thanom clique in a vain attempt to put out the flames of the revolutionary armed struggle which is vigorously developing in thailand, according to a bangkok report.

when the vice-chieftain of u.s. imperialism spiro agnew visited thailand at the beginning of this year, he wantonly declared that u.s. imperialism had the "responsibility" to suppress the armed forces of the people of thailand. agnew promised to give the thanom clique 20,000 m-16 rifles. it was reported that part of the rifles have already been transported to thailand and the rest are being shipped.

it can be recalled that at the end of last year, u.s. imperialism agreed to arm the reactionary troops of thailand with modern weapons such as missiles, military aircraft, patrol cars.

in addition, it has promised to supply the thanom clique with 24 armoured boats. at the beginning of this year, the u.s. "aid" agency in bangkok handed over 21 patrol cars to the puppet police station of thailand. u.s. imperialism has also appropriated a large sum of money for the building of rural strategic highways in the northeastern area of thailand in order to suppress the active people's armed forces there.

no sooner had agnew got out of thailand than the u.s. ambassador to thailand unger hurried to the northeastern part of thailand to make sinister deployment for the suppression of the people's armed struggle. a number of reactionary political and military chieftains of thailand headed by thanom also hurried here and there to direct the suppression of the thai people in accordance with the intentions of their u.s. master.

since the reactionary troops and police of thailand suffered repeated defeats and casualties in their fight with the thai people's armed forces, the thanom clique clamoured in alarm that the present number of reactionary troops and police run short of the demand and pressganged thai youth by coercion or temptation. according to the obviously minimized figures given by the thai police chief prasert, the number of police in thailand at present has exceeded 70,000. but this clique

prepares to increase the number of police by 8,000 this year. u.s. imperialism has been actively arming and training the police. in the first half of 1969, the so-called "aid" given by u.s. imperialism to thailand for this purpose reached seven million u.s. dollars, and such u.s. "aid" during the period between 1966 and 1969 exceeded 63 million dollars, as announced by the thanom clique. in 1968, u.s. imperialism trained over 10,000 reactionary police for the clique.

in an attempt to put out the flames of the people's armed struggle, the u.s.-thanom clique sinisterly plotted to use poison-gas in thailand to massacre the thai people. a u.s. congressman recently disclosed that a group of thai officers are being trained to use chemical weapons at a base in the united states. under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the thanom clique recently sent a number of air force personnel to south viet nam to "practise" flying helicopters on the battlefield there. after acquiring experience, these personnel will be called back to thailand to suppress the people's armed forces.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." no matter how the u.s. imperialists and the thanom clique step up their collusion and how desperately they struggle, they will not be able to save themselves from inevitable defeat.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Embassy in UAR Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo, Feb. 4, 1970)

the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" shown at a film reception given by the chinese embassy here recently was warmly received by the arab friends present. they said that seeing chairman mao in excellent health and china's great achievements, they feel extremely happy and encouraged.

when the brilliant image of chairman mao appeared on the screen and when vice-chairman lin piao declared in his speech that china will "firmly support the palestinian people and the people of all arab countries in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism", the audience responded with warm applause.

after seeing the film, many arab friends expressed their heartfelt respect and love for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. a palestinian guerrilla fighter said, "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought. chairman mao is the greatest teacher of the chinese people and of us palestinian people. we are extremely happy to see in the film that chairman mao is in such excellent health. in the name of the palestinian guerrillas, i sincerely wish a long, long life to chairman mao."

a freedom-fighter from dhofar said, "i long to see chairman mao who is respected by every guerrilla fighter in dhofar. today i saw him on the film. i will tell all my comrades-in-arms so that they may share my happiness. we will always follow chairman mao's teachings and fight our enemies till liberation."

a responsible member of the radio of the palestine liberation organization said, "all the palestinian people treasure their revolutionary friendship with great china. we thank the chinese government and people from the bottom of our hearts for their support to our revolution. we pledge that under all circumstances we will carry our armed struggle through to victory."

a u.a.r. friend said, "china has always stood by us in our struggle against imperialism and zionism. we wholeheartedly wish a long, long life to chairman mao and wish greater achievements to china."

many arab friends pointed out that under the wise leadership of chairman mao, socialist china has won tremendous achievements in all fields. a guerrilla fighter of the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah) said that from the film "we saw that the most powerful weapon is the force of a people armed with mao tsetung thought. so long as we follow china's example and firmly rely on the people, final victory certainly belongs to us."

US

Nixon's Economic Report Reflects Predicament of US Imperialist Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1970)

with u.s. imperialism on a rapid decline and its economy strength fast waning, the nixon administration is in an awkward predicament, being pinched with an aggravating financial-monetary crisis and an approaching new economic crisis. this was reflected in the economic report presented to the u.s. congress by u.s. imperialist boss richard nixon on february 2.

nixon said forlornly in his economic report that "after five years of sustained unemployment followed by five years of sustained inflation", the u.s. economy went from bad to worse in the 1960s. inflation continued to develop viciously in 1969, the first year of the nixon administration, and a new economic crisis is looming large. in the face of such an awful mess, nixon had to admit that "the inflationary tide could not quickly be turned", that "industrial production declined" and the housing industry was paralysed, and that there is danger "of some rise in unemployment".

this economic report shows that the once high and mighty "dollar empire" has declined drastically. nixon admitted that u.s. "resources are limited", and despite the ruthless, intensified exploitation of the american people, "there is no unclaimed pool of real resources" to meet all the demands

of the u.s. monopoly ruling circles for aggression abroad, oppression of the people at home and arms expansion and war preparations.

it is disheartening enough for nixon to review the past, and it makes him shudder when looking ahead into a gloomy, uncertain future. he said in alarm that the u.s. economy will face "three possible dangers" this years -- "revived inflation", "serious recession" and "a budget deficit". he fears that the "instability in the united states -- whether it involves inflation or recession -- has unsettling effects on the (capitalist) world economy" and that an ensuing grave financial and economic crisis will thus break out, a crisis that will shake the whole capitalist world.

in fact, the "three possible dangers" that worry nixon have long ceased to be "possibilities", they have become a reality in the u.s. economic life. prices in the united states went up 6.1 per cent last year, reaching an all-time high since 1951, and continued to rise in january this year. the international payments deficits last year broke all records and the financial crisis has been deepening day by day. at the same time, industrial production has been falling, inventory piling up and orders have been dwindling since last august; industries are operating under capacity and unemployment is mounting. a new economic crisis is rising.

under the double attack of financial and economic crises, nixon finds himself in a blind alley. in order to "curb" the inflation, nixon is inclined to continue his "tightening" policy (that is, less spending and tight credit) which he enforced last year. but he is afraid that this will bring about a more drastic decrease in production and a rapid increase in unemployment, thus precipitating a new and fiercer storm of economic crisis. to stall off a new economic crisis, nixon plans to adopt an "easing" policy to stimulate production; but he fears that this will further aggravate the inflation, send prices skyrocketing, make the financial crisis more hopeless and thus ruin the dollar. the nixon administration has been caught in a dilemma where neither a continuous "easing" nor an immediate "tightening" could be of help to it. in his report, nixon bragged about "a prudent fiscal policy" and "a prudent monetary policy"; actually this is a vivid portrayal of the nixon administration's plight in which it can neither "ease" nor "tighten" the economy.

it is interesting that nixon talked lavishly about "economic laws" in his report, declaring that "the economy cannot be managed mechanistically and will not suspend its laws to accommodate political wishes." indeed, the capitalist economy has its own objective laws independent of man's will. the outbreak of financial and economic crises is an inevitable result of these laws at work. u.s. imperialism is irremediably sick to the core. whether the nixon administration adopts an "easing" or a "tightening" policy, it can in no way prevent the doom of u.s. imperialism which is fast declining and riddled with crises.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Chinese Embassy in Yemen Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Feb. 3, 1970)

chinese ambassador to yemen wang jo-chieh gave a film reception here yesterday evening. a full-length chinese colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" was shown at the reception and warmly received by the audience.

among those present at the reception were acting premier of yemen abdel salam sabrah, vice-premier for finance, development and welfare affairs ahmed abdu sayed, chief of the general staff of the yemeni armed forces hosein al maswari, minister of economy mohammed anam ghaleb, minister of agriculture mohammed al jonadi, minister of information and unification abdullah abdul whab noaman, and others.

after seeing the film, the guests highly praised the glorious achievements made by china under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

acting premier sabrah said, "the film embodies the wise and talented leadership of mao tsetung and manifests the wonders accomplished by the chinese people in a firm and indomitable spirit. with such a leader and such a people, china can create any wonder of the world." sabrah expressed high appreciation of china's assistance to yemen. he said, "innumerable facts have proved that china is our true friend. the yemeni people cherish profound feelings of love and respect for the chinese people."

chief of the general staff maswari said, "by relying on their own efforts, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of chairman mao, have achieved such great victories over the past 20 years. they will create greater wonders within another 20 years."

a yemeni friend said emotionally, "china, which is getting more powerful, will make more contributions to the world people's struggles."

Southern Yemeni Officials Receive Chinese Economic and Technical Investigation Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 5, 1970)

nadeem hussain ali, permanent secretary of the ministry of public work and communication of the people's republic of southern yemen, and anwar khaled, director of the technical bureau, yesterday received here the chinese economic and technical investigation team.

they had a friendly and cordial talk with the members of the chinese team.

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese economic and technical investigation team arrived here on february 2.

Southern Yemeni Minister of Health Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 5, 1970)

abdul aziz dali, minister of health of the people's republic of southern yemen, yesterday received all the members of the chinese medical team.

during the reception, aziz dali had a friendly and cordial talk with the chinese medical personnel. he said that the arrival of the chinese medical team symbolized the friendly feelings of the great chinese people toward the southern yemeni people and also symbolized the beginning of broader cooperation between the two countries.

mohammad saif thabet, permanent secretary of the health ministry of southern yemen, was present on the occasion.

li chiang-fen, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese medical team arrived here on february 2.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 17, 1970 No. 4598

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* NATIONAL *
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FILMS

Where Does Victory Come From?

- Criticism against reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai

by
Wei Ch'ing (蔚青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 28, 1970)

The authors and producers of Fighting in Shanghai, a communist film about the communist liberation of Shanghai, come under fierce attack in the two following articles for allegedly pursuing a "Rightist opportunist line" and attributing the liberation of Shanghai to the capitulation of a Nationalist commander instead of the efforts of the PLA.--SCMP Ed.

In 1949 a red sun rose from the eastern horizon. The Chinese people, who made up a quarter of the world population, overthrew the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, smashed the iron chains that had bound them for a thousand years, and stood up with head erect.

Chairman Mao pointed out clearly and positively when summing up this great happening in history: "The imperialists directed the Chinese reactionaries to savagely oppose the Chinese people with counter-revolutionary war, but the Chinese people have victoriously struck down the reactionaries with revolutionary war." The victory of the war of liberation of the Chinese people is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai is about the Shanghai campaign--an important campaign in the latter stage of the people's war of liberation. The film carries the high-sounding title of "fighting," but in reality advertises the enemy's "surrender." It is a reactionary film which superficially portrays the Shanghai campaign but in reality sings the praise of the Kuomintang reactionaries. It is a big poisonous weed that trumpets forth the Rightist opportunist line under the banner of the Shanghai campaign.

Following the victorious conclusion of the three world famous campaigns of Liaohsi-Shenyang, Huaihai and Peiping-Tientsin, the great supreme commander Chairman Mao issued the call: "Advance on all fronts of the country!" Thereupon, with a force that moved mountains and seas and the power of a thunderbolt, our PLA directed their spearhead southward, flew across the Yangtze, and stormed Nanking, the lair of the Chiang bandit gang, and encircled Shanghai. With the close cooperation and vigorous support of the people of Shanghai, our Army first took the more than ten hsien towns surrounding Shanghai, and then rapidly liberated that part of urban Shanghai south of Soochow Creek.

In the face of our powerful military pressure and political offensive, some of the enemy circled north of Soochow Creek were forced to lay down their arms, while others who resisted stubbornly to the end were nearly wiped out. After half a month of violent fighting, Shanghai--a big city which had long been dominated by imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries--at last returned to the hands of the people. The victorious liberation of Shanghai fully demonstrated the great power of the people's revolutionary war, thoroughly shattered Chiang Kai-shek's frenzied cry of "Fighting a decisive battle at Nanking and Shanghai," and once more sounded the powerful hymn of victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The finale of the reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai is a picture of celebration of the victory. There is flying and waving of red flags, firing of crackers, a massive congregation of people, and thunder of cheers. But how did the victory come? The producers of the film describe it this way: Our Army, having encircled Shanghai, breached the enemy's outer perimeter of defense with artillery. The enemy withdrew to the north of Soochow Creek, where they fought a street battle against us, sheltered in the tall concrete buildings of the city area. Faced by the massive firepower of the enemy, our Army could not advance one step. Even the only "combat hero" in the picture was wounded. Fighting around the enemy inner perimeter turned into a stalemate, and we were forced to change our "operational plans." Army commander Fang personally made a telephone call to the enemy's deputy C-in-C and army commander Liu I who was holding the Soochow Creek line, asking him "to come over to our side for the sake of the several million inhabitants north of Soochow Creek." Liu I quickly agreed as soon as he got the telephone call. He ordered ceasefire along the whole front, and thereupon Shanghai was liberated.

That is the history of our liberation of Shanghai as fabricated by the motion picture. It is the answer given by the producers of the film to the question, "Where did victory come from?" The answer may be summed up in a sentence: The liberation of Shanghai was not a result of armed fighting by the revolutionary people, but a result of the "surrender" of the enemy.

The Chinese people's great war of liberation was a big decisive war between two classes, one side of which was the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao and the broad masses of the people under its leadership, while the other side comprised imperialism, feudalism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, general representatives of bureaucratic capitalism. The enemy and us were clearly divided. It was a life-and-death struggle in which either you destroyed me or I destroyed you--there was absolutely no room for compromise whatsoever. It was clear that there was only one way by which revolution could win victory: Armed counter-revolution must be destroyed with armed revolution.

However, to create "grounds" for their own answer and to make people believe that the liberation of Shanghai was a result of the enemy's "surrender," the producers of the film fabricated and exaggerated by all means other contradictions to cover up the class contradiction between the two sides in the war, obliterate the just character of the revolutionary war, and negate the role played by armed struggle.

What were the contradictions that the producers of the film played up eagerly?

First, there was contradiction between the revolutionary war and the interests of the people. Before the fighting for Shanghai really began, the army commander declared: "We have to destroy the enemy and at the same time preserve Shanghai. This battle is not easy to fight!" The so-called "combat hero" Chao Yung-sheng also said, "Army Commander, I am worried, I don't know how we are going to fight the battle... Every shell fired will result in a shambles and a pool of blood!" What does that mean? It means this: If you want to destroy the enemy by armed fighting, you will not be able to keep the people and the city from harm. If you want to keep the people and the city from harm, you cannot destroy the enemy by armed fighting.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All revolutionary wars are just," and a just war is "the highest and most honorable cause of saving mankind and china." The basic object of the Chinese people's war of liberation was to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and save the people from deep suffering. Such war was itself the biggest, most fundamental protection to the masses of the people. Without revolutionary war, they could only be horses and cattle forever. Of course, blood had to be shed in war, a certain price had to be paid in a revolutionary war, and some sacrifice had even to be made. But the sacrifice of a small number of people in a revolutionary war could win in return the liberation of the whole nation, the whole country, and even the whole of mankind. In a revolutionary war, we must take care to prevent casualties among the masses of the people and damage to cities and installations. That has always been the policy of our Army. The producers of the film, however,

maliciously opposed the revolutionary war to the interests of the people and provocatively suggested that, in order to preserve Shanghai, we must abandon armed fighting and lay down our arms and seek another means.

Second, where was the means? The producers of the film said that it was within the ranks of the enemy, where there were contradictions. The film did everything possible to highlight the contradiction between the "pedigreed" forces of the Kuomintang and the "miscellaneous" army under Liu I, with the former discriminating against and holding down the latter. A dialogue was specially arranged between a "pedigreed" army commander and the "pedigreed" C-in-C: "Commander-in-Chief, do you think that old dog, Liu I, still reliable?" "That is why you must obey his orders." The question and answer clearly showed the intentions of the producers. The pitiable yet likeable "miscellaneous" army commander Liu I, who was discriminated against and oppressed, was after all "unreliable" to the Kuomintang reactionaries.

We know that in a class society "factions are but wings of a class." All counter-revolutionary factions represent the interests of the exploiting classes and serve the political line of the reactionary rule. They may have dog-eat-dog contradictions among themselves, but owing to their reactionary class nature, the reactionary essence of their exploitation and oppression of the people and their suppression of revolution is the same. Take for instance the "miscellaneous" army commander Liu I, whom the reactionary film eagerly lauded. In his anti-communist, anti-people role, was he any better than the Kuomintang's "pedigreed" troops? No, he wasn't in the least. If there was any contradiction at all between him and the Kuomintang's "pedigreed" forces, it was in his advocacy of adopting of even more cunning tactics and even more sinister means in dealing with the revolutionary people, which his "pedigreed" superior did not entirely accept in time. So he blamed his "pedigreed" superior and advised him, saying, "Our reverses in the battles of Liaohsi-Shenyang, Huaihai and the Yangtze in the past were due mainly to our generals' underestimation of the enemy." Liu I's counter-revolutionary summing up, which put history upside down, fully demonstrated his infinite sadness at the collapse of the Kuomintang reactionaries and intensively revealed his deep hatred for the people's revolutionary war.

Third, to further confuse the line between revolution and counter-revolution, the producers of the film, replacing the Marxist-Leninist class doctrine with the bourgeois doctrine of "human nature," freely emphasized the so-called "inner conflict" of the counter-revolutionary leaders of the Kuomintang. There is such a scene in the film: In an atmosphere of sadness and dejection, Liu I "suddenly found his conscience" when looking at his "family photo." He said, "I have fought for them all my life, but never thought that in the end I would be their scapegoat. Indeed I deserve it!" The word "scapegoat" is supposed to obliterate at one stroke the bloody crimes committed by the butcher in the past several decades, and the admission, "Indeed I deserve it," is supposed to change the nature of this devil, as if indeed he was no longer a running dog of the Chiang bandit gang but a friend of the people and the man-eating demon had become a kind-hearted buddha. What a vicious political fraud!

Can the nature of such an obdurate class enemy be really changed? Chairman Mao teaches us: Imperialists and all reactionaries "cannot change their nature" and "It is impossible to hope that the imperialists and Chinese reactionaries may be persuaded to turn good and mend their ways." It is the nature of wolves to eat men. That of the imperialists and all reactionaries is to exploit, oppress and slaughter the people. The history of the Chinese people's war of liberation shows that no enemy would "lay down their butcher's knife" or "become a buddha," that it is only when the people in armed struggle so utterly beat them that they have nowhere to turn that they would lay down their arms. Such instances were not rare in ancient or modern Chinese and foreign history.

By now the conclusion should be quite clear. From the point of view of the producers of the film, the revolutionary war would "result in a shambles, a pool of blood." To avoid that, it was necessary to lay down the gun and pin our hope on the enemy. "Antagonistic" contradictions existed within the enemy, and such contradictions played a decisive role in the liberation of Shanghai. The utterly evil enemy might "lay down their butcher's knife and become a buddha immediately" at the critical moment. Thus the liberation of Shanghai did not have to depend on any fighting by the people, but could depend on the enemy's "surrender." See what a clear Rightist opportunist line that is!

To promote this Rightist opportunist line, the producers of the film deliberately introduced an incident of "22 years ago." The film not only includes an incident of army commander Fang's departure from Shanghai 22 years ago and his return to the city 22 years later, but also lets Mother Chao, "a witness of history," say this: "It was because we were too careless twenty-two years ago!"

What time was twenty-two years ago? It was 1927 when the revolution was betrayed by Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Rightist opportunist line. At a crucial moment of the revolution arch-renegade Ch'en Tu-hsiu vigorously opposed the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, openly knelt and surrendered to Chiang Kai-shek, and "willingly relinquished leadership over the peasant masses and the urban petty bourgeoisie and middle bourgeoisie, especially leadership over the armed forces, bringing defeat to the revolution." A man with a little knowledge will never describe such counter-revolutionary betrayal as momentary "carelessness." And a man who does so cannot excuse himself by saying it is his momentary carelessness.

The statement that "we were too careless twenty-two years ago" is an open defense for Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Rightist opportunist line. What a significant "we"! It turns out that army commander Fang, Mother Chao, and others were so close to Ch'en Tu-hsiu that they can be grouped together in "we." The producers of the film, too, were in the same "we" with Ch'en Tu-hsiu, army commander Fang, Mother Chao, and the rest. The reactionary stand of the producers is clearly exposed here.

On the one hand they freed from blame the Rightist opportunist line of twenty-two years ago and opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and on the other hand they altered the great victory of Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line twenty-two years later into a so-called "victory" of the Rightist opportunist line. The two methods had the same object, namely, to reverse the verdict on the Rightist opportunist line of the period of democratic revolution, show support for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the period of socialist revolution, and totally distort and attack Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This is the counter-revolutionary essence of Fighting in Shanghai, a reactionary film produced in 1959, when the class struggle in China and in foreign countries was very violent.

However, history will not tolerate being tampered with. The victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory of the people's revolutionary war led by Chairman Mao, a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It was under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao that the Chinese people, taking up the gun of revolution, clearing away bramble and evil mist, capturing the demon and the evil dragon, and shedding blood in a hard fight, were able to create a bright-red socialist domain. Without the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Chinese revolution would not have been able to progress from victory to victory. Today the Chinese people will hold tightly the gun of revolution as they have always done, and continue to defend and consolidate the great proletarian dictatorship. No wayward clown of history will ever be able to prevent the Chinese people from advancing in big strides along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao points out: "The use of the novel in carrying out anti-Party activity is a big invention." "Summary of the Forum on Armed Forces Literary and Art Work Convened by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the request of Comrade Lin Piao" pointed out: "In the past, some works distorted historical facts, did not represent the correct line, and were solely concerned with the erroneous line." After the liberation, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in literary and art circles, the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, always talked a great deal about the basic question of political line by means of literary and art works, in order to create counter-revolutionary opinion for restoration of capitalism. A large number of the mass of anti-Party, anti-socialist stories, plays and motion pictures which they produced essentially attacked Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and advocated all kinds of opportunist line from that of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming to that of Liu Shao-ch'i.

Since the bourgeoisie and their representatives will always stubbornly give expression to their reactionary line, the revolutionary people must always firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be explained regularly and repeatedly." Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line must be explained regularly and repeatedly, while the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the poisonous weeds that publicize this line must be regularly and repeatedly criticized and repudiated. This is our revolutionary obligation. We do not ignore teachers by the negative example, but turn poisonous weeds into manure. That has always been our attitude.

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Whose Hands Control the Wheels of History?

- Criticism against reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai

by
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of Canton Armed Forces

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 29, 1970)

The reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai is a big poisonous weed which nominally portrays the revolutionary war but really prettifies the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Shanghai has been liberated for fully twenty years. The total victory of the Chinese people's war of liberation and the liberation of Shanghai fully shows that the revolutionary people are the creators of history. In the period of the great people's war of liberation the wheels of history were controlled by the revolutionary people and the revolutionary army armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. But the enemy of the people, taking the counter-revolutionary stand, would turn the history of the revolution upside down by all conceivable means. The reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai, produced ten years after the liberation of Shanghai, has given us a challenge, by arbitrarily saying that it was the Kuomintang reactionaries, and not the people, who controlled the wheels of history, and making it known that in the campaign for Shanghai the advantage was in the hands of the Kuomintang reactionaries and not in the hands of the PLA.

T'ang Yun-fu, C-in-C of Chiang Kai-shek's bandit garrison, said in the film: "The wheels of time are still firmly in our hands." The US imperialist consul also said, "The wheels of history will yet turn according to our wishes." The words of these two men were in reality what the producers of the film wanted to say. They took great pains trying to disguise the Kuomintang reactionaries as controllers of the wheels of history.

The reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai deliberately confused right with wrong and tampered with history, prettifying the Chiang bandit forces, who did not know where to turn, as a "combat-worthy army" holding "the advantage" in its hands. As soon as the film began, the producers could hardly wait to give us one scene after another showing how the Chiang bandit troops were "well prepared" and "orderly." Then the producers let the generals of a defeated army arrogantly make counter-revolutionary utterances, declaring they had "three or four hundred tanks," "seven or eight hundred cannons," "a well-trained army 300,000 strong," etc. Even at the critical moment when "the fall of the city was imminent" and their dog's days were numbered, the producers of the film specially arranged for the dying reactionaries a scene of "celebration of their being cited for meritorious service," a scene full of pomp and grandeur. It was really a scene showing the devils dancing and in an extremely arrogant mood. Is that exposure of the enemy? No! It gives publicity to the enemy's so-called "strength" and "fighting morale." It helps the enemy's morale.

The reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai represents every one of our fighters and commanders as "noodles"--none of them being able to stand upright. On the other hand, three "ideal characters" are represented on the side of the Kuomintang reactionaries. The film energetically glorifies the counter-revolutionary iron-hand of T'ang Yun-fu, C-in-C of Chiang's bandit garrison, showing how, in the face of our approaching forces, he "directed the fight with calmness," how he was prepared to "try conclusions" with us by entrenching himself and his men in the tall concrete buildings in the city, and how he was prepared to deal with our underground Party with "another iron fist." The film tags on Chiang's bandit army commander Shao Chuang the stinking label of "young and courageous" and "a young hero," endowing him with a reactionary noble quality that enabled him to "sacrifice himself for the country," and acclaiming his counter-revolutionary "courage" of threatening to "lie there" unless he recaptured the first line of defense. As for Chiang's bandit army commander Liu I, the reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai acclaims his "resourcefulness" and "deep thought and far-sightedness." It was he who warned his colleagues of "the Communist attempt to breach the outer defenses." It was also he who pointed out that our underground Party in Shanghai was "the greatest danger to the Kuomintang and the State." Again it was he who, fearful of the power of our Army, vigorously opposed any "counterattack." There is a C-in-C who "directed operations with calmness." In addition, there are generals, one of whom was "courageous" and another "resourceful." These then are the class representatives of the Kuomintang reactionaries who the reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai extols in order to show that the wheels of history were in the hands of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

But all this is completely shameless fabrication. On the eve of the battle of Shanghai our PLA, under the wise direction of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, had already won the Liaohsi-Shenyang, Huaihai and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns that shook China and the world, and destroyed the main force units and crack divisions of the Chiang bandit gang. The reactionary armed forces of the Kuomintang were already falling apart, and the Chiang dynasty was already shaky and on the eve of utter collapse. Our Army already had the advantage not only in quality, but also in numerical strength. Guided by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao's great thought, "Carry the revolution through to the end," our Army, one million strong, shattered the enemy's defenses on the Yangtze in April 1949, and with irresistible force liberated Nanking and destroyed the bandits' den. All this showed that the initiative of the war was completely in the hands of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people, and the PLA. The Kuomintang reactionaries, on the other hand, were in a desperate state, crumbling and falling to pieces. They collapsed like a broken dike politically, economically, culturally and militarily. The Chiang bandits were already greatly demoralized and in the grip of fear. How could they be "orderly"? They were like stray dogs fleeing in all directions. Could there be such heroic persons as T'ang Yun-fu, Shao Chuang and Liu I as portrayed in the film? No, there couldn't be!

T'ang Yun-fu in the film was modeled after war criminal T'ang En-po of the Chiang bandit gang. T'ang En-po had already been defeated by us and had already revealed himself as a paper tiger under the iron fist of our Army.

Soon after the war of liberation began he was repeatedly beaten in northern Kiangsu. After the battle of Mengliangku in 1947, he was deprived of the post of commander of an army corps because the reorganized 74th Division which he directed was completely annihilated by our Army. In the Battle of Shanghai, bandit Chiang again employed this stray dog as C-in-C, which showed that the Kuomintang reactionaries were at the end of their tether and did not know which way to turn. As for Shao Chuang, Liu I, and the like, they were even worse off.

The fact was that they were a mob of defeated soldiers, but the film prettifies them. They were like a battered unusable ball, but the film continues to pump air into it. Why? The object of the producers of the film in getting these dregs of history on the stage and making them up as "controllers of the wheels of history" was to bolster the morale of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's Rightist capitulationist line.

To cover up the historical facts which they had put upside down and manufacture a lie to explain their earlier lie, the producers of the reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai fabricated a farce of "uprising of Liu I" as a solution to the fighting in Shanghai. They described "the uprising of Liu I" as the crucial point of the liberation of Shanghai and gave the credit for the liberation of Shanghai, which was done by the great PLA under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to war criminal Liu I.

It is true that in the war of liberation some of Chiang's bandit armed forces came over to our side under heavy military and political pressure from our Army. The appearance of such a development, as our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "is inevitable after the annihilation of the enemy's main force." It was a result of the blows dealt to the enemy by our Army, which made it impossible for them to run away. Whether they came over to our side or not could not have any effect on the final outcome of the war. If they did, we would liberate Shanghai, and if they did not we would also have liberated Shanghai. The reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai does everything to exaggerate the role played by Liu I's uprising. The purpose is to get a representative of the reactionary class on the stage, and have him venerated as a "controller of the wheels of history."

In whose hands are the wheels of history?

All reactionaries and revisionists of ancient and modern times in China and other countries always tried to deceive the people and steal credit for themselves. They always claimed preposterously that "the wheels of history" were in their hands. A feudal emperor would say that he was "the true dragon and the son of Heaven" by "the grace of God," and therefore "the dynastic line would last ten thousand generations" and would never fall. The bourgeoisie claim that capitalism is like "heaven and earth and will last forever." The social imperialists, assuming the role of masters of the world, also trumpet forth their so-called doctrine of "limited sovereignty," doctrine of "international dictatorship," etc. In short, these dictators and autocrats, scabs and enemies of the people like to make themselves up as "controllers of the wheels of history," because otherwise they would never be able to maintain their reactionary rule. However, history is ruthless. The feudal emperors did not last "ten thousand generations," and the capitalist

world is also like the setting sun. Bernstein, Kautsky and others, the patriarchs of revisionism, have long become dregs scorned by mankind, and their disciples Liu Shao-ch'i, Khrushchev and others are following in their footsteps. A review of history of the whole world shows that the old world is tottering and many crowns have fallen. Only Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, only communism "is filling the whole world with a force that moves mountains and empties seas and the power of a thunderbolt, and maintains its beautiful youth."

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force that creates world history." The wheels of history are in the hands of the people. More than a hundred years ago Marx and Engels together wrote The Communist Manifesto. It sounded a loud, vehement fortissimo, "The destruction of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are likewise inevitable," passed sentence of death on the old world, brought forth the dawn of the new world, marked the entry onto the stage of history of the most revolutionary, the greatest, the most promising proletariat, and represented the general trend of the development of human society.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has ingeniously, creatively, totally inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, raising it to a brandnew stage, so that by now world revolution has opened a new era in which the thought of Mao Tse-tung is the great banner. The revolutionary people, once having grasped the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, will generate inexhaustible strength for reforming the world and more consciously than ever push the wheels of history forward. The revolutionary people, having grasped Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, are the true controllers of the wheels of history. It is for this reason that the 8 million-strong army of the Kuomintang reactionaries were completely annihilated in the short space of three years. The Kuomintang reactionaries themselves, whom the reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai lauded as "the controllers of the wheels of history," were crushed into powder by the same wheels of history. That is the irrefutable truth of history. History, swinging its iron fist, has smashed the reactionary film Fighting in Shanghai which sang the praise of the Kuomintang reactionaries. The iron fist of history will also certainly smash all reactionaries who obstruct the progress of history!

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Units Stationed in Sinkiang and Tibet Develop Support-the-Government and Love-the-People Activities Extensively to Strengthen Army-Government and Army-People Unity and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- People of the nationalities indicate unanimously that they are determined to step up their vigilance to defend the borders side by side with the PLA and that they will bury the enemy thoroughly if he dares to come and invade us -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Feb. 4, 1970)

(NCNA Urumchi, Feb. 3) The broad masses of commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Sinkiang extensively developed support-the-Government and love-the-people activities before the spring festival. They energetically publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought, enthusiastically helped the revolutionary masses of the nationalities to do a good job in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, further strengthened Army-Government and Army-people unity, and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the spring festival the broad masses of commanders and fighters of units stationed in Sinkiang enthusiastically helped local organizations, communes, and ranches to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great theory on the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and further develop revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination.

Border defense units vigilantly guarding the Pamirs sent a propaganda team to the poor herdsmen among the Khalkhaz, Tajik and other fraternal nationalities to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought to them enthusiastically. They braved the cold and went on horse back. When they got thirsty they ate a handful of snow, when they got hungry they swallowed ice-cold rations. The herdsmen welcomed these PLA members in a festival-like manner and conscientiously studied with them Chairman Mao's great teachings on "step up vigilance and defend the fatherland" and "be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters, do everything for the people." They indicated firmly the PLA stands side by side with us and their hearts are connected with ours. We step up our vigilance to defend the borders. If the enemy dares to come and invade us, we shall bury them completely!

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed in K'uch'e and the local poor and lower middle peasants worked closely together to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, cleanse the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and further heighten the consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

The units also sent out large numbers of medical personnel to engage in disease prevention and look after the peasants and herdsmen medically. They were medical teams and at the same time also Mao Tse-tung's

thought propaganda teams. They publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they took their medicine to. Medical personnel of T'ach'eng area braved wind and snow storms and crossed mountains and deserts to go to the peasants and Khazakh herdsmen to make medical tours and bring Chairman Mao's regards to the masses of the nationalities at the border. As they engaged in disease prevention and looked after the peasants and herdsmen medically they helped them to study and implement Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline "be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters and do everything for the people" and promote the penetrating development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. The peasants and herdsmen said happily: "The PLA cures our sickness and publicizes Mao Tse-tung's thought to us. Now we are sharp ideologically and strong physically. We are ready to hit the wolves at any time!"

(NCNA Lhasa, Feb. 3) The broad masses of commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Tibet developed support-the-Government and love-the-people activities extensively and penetratingly, publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought enthusiastically, actively helped revolutionary committees at various levels and the broad masses of revolutionaries to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, and further strengthened Army-Government and Army-people unity.

During a recent period PLA units stationed in Tibet followed Chairman Mao's teaching on "support the Government and love the people" and sent large numbers of personnel deep to rural areas, herdsmen's areas, factories and urban neighborhoods to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought energetically. Units stationed in Shigatse dispatched over 300 cadres and fighters organized into over 60 propaganda teams to go to towns, ranches and villages to engage in propaganda activities from house to house. Commanders and fighters of the "Highland Red Border Guards" and the unit to which "Love-the-people Model" P'u-pu-cha-hsi belonged before he died overcame numerous difficulties and went to the remotest herdsmen's areas to deliver Chairman Mao's works to them. The herdsmen said excitedly: "The debt we owe to Chairman Mao is bigger than the sky and the PLA is better than anything in the world! Since the PLA sent to us by Chairman Mao is so kind to us, we must listen more to Chairman Mao, further strengthen the unity between the Army and the people, and strive for greater victories!"

Commanders and fighters stationed on the Himalaya border followed Chairman Mao's teaching "step up vigilance and defend the fatherland" and sent more than 40 propaganda teams to help border area villages to hold study classes and implement Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline "be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters, do everything for the people." The revolutionary masses indicated firmly that they will energetically grasp revolution, promote production and defend the southwestern border of the fatherland together with the PLA. Commanders and fighters carrying out "three supports" and "two military" missions in Lhasa area followed the example of Unit 8341, persevered in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to propagandize among the masses, organize the masses and arm the masses and helped the units to speed up their pace in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

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Profound Militant Friendship between Armymen and People in Chenpao Island Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

defending the area of chenpao island day and night, the frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army and the local revolutionary people have forged a profound proletarian militant friendship in fighting shoulder to shoulder at the forefront of the struggle against revisionism. there are many incidents showing how the army cherishes the people and the people support the army.

aunt li and the army of workers and peasants

aunt li, a poor peasant woman in her sixties, lives in a village in the area of chenpao island. when the soviet revisionist renegade clique last march flagrantly carried out an armed intrusion into china's sacred territory of chenpao island, aunt li was bedridden with a bad cold and high fever. but as soon as she heard that some p.l.a. men wounded in the battle to defend china's sacred territory were in a nearby hospital, she went there in heavy snow and presented the wounded soldiers with a hen.

on seeing the wounded fighters, aunt li was furious at the towering crimes of aggression committed by the soviet revisionists. she told the p.l.a. men that five members of her family had lost their lives in the evil old society owing to oppression and exploitation by imperialism and kuomintang reaction. to this day, she still bore the scars from the whippings by the landlord. it was the people's liberation army sent by chairman mao that had delivered her from the abyss of misery and enabled her to lead her present happy life.

aunt li's accusation roused the p.l.a. men's bitter hatred for the soviet revisionist aggressors. the wounded armymen pledged to return to the front as soon as possible to defend the sacred territory of our great socialist motherland.

a well to support the army at the anti-revisionist front

a detachment of the p.l.a. frontier guards was stationed in a snow-covered and heavily forested mountain area. it was difficult to get drinking water. the mess crew had to get water from a long distance off, and meals were sometimes late.

on learning this problem, militia squad leader tien chih-hsiang and his comrades once again studied chairman mao's teaching "support the army and cherish the people". they said: "in defending the frontiers of our motherland, the p.l.a. men have endured countless hardships. we must help them solve the problem of drinking water and contribute our share to the struggle for final victory over imperialism, revisionism and all reaction."

braving a snowstorm, a group of militiamen started digging the well at dawn the next day. militiaman le ying-ta got injured during work. he was sent to the hospital. but before he recovered, he returned to work again. making use of their free time in the morning and at night, the militiamen completed the well in six days.

their warm love for the p.l.a. deeply moved the commanders and fighters of the detachment. to honour the militant

friendship between the army and the people, the well was named "support-the-army well at the anti-revisionist front".

two baskets of army-people friendship apples

one day last year, a unit of p.l.a. frontier guards received a basket of fine apples from people living in a distant area. the commanders and fighters decided to send the apples to the local people's militia which had been fighting shoulder to shoulder with them in guarding the frontier. they recalled how the local revolutionary people and militiamen had built roads and bridges, transported food and drinking water, and stood sentry in the battles against the provocations by the soviet revisionist aggressor troops. the frontier guards concluded that the victories they had won were inseparable from the vigorous support of the local militia.

at that moment, the members of a nearby militia platoon had selected a basket of big, juicy apples to present it to the armymen. they said: "the people's liberation army has spread chairman mao's latest instructions among us poor and lower-middle peasants and illuminated our homes with the brilliance of mao tsetung thought. it is the people's liberation army that has fought by our side through the storms of the great cultural revolution, ferreted out a handful of capitalist-roaders in the locality and consolidated our revolutionary political power. it is the people's liberation army that has smashed the repeated armed provocations by the soviet revisionist aggressors and successfully defended the sacred territory of our motherland. we want to send this basket of apples to our kinsmen, the people's liberation army."

the moment militia squad leader mo and members of his squad, carrying the basket of apples, came out of their tent they met comrades from the p.l.a. detachment with a basket of apples on their shoulders. both the militiamen and the armymen were moved. they turned their eyes to a portrait of chairman mao hanging above the entrance of the tent and shouted in unison: "if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"

Armymen and Civilians on Fukien Front and in Yenan Conduct Activities to "Support the Army and Cherish the People"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1970)

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "support the army and cherish the people", the armymen and civilians on the fukien front and in the historic revolutionary centre of yenan, have conducted manifold activities to support the army and cherish the people. these have deepened the proletarian feelings between the armymen and the people and strengthened their relations, which have been likened to those between fish and water.

during the new year and the spring festival celebrations, the people of amoy, on the fukien front, sent many groups to visit the outposts to give their regards to the p.l.a. men who are defending the coasts with redoubled vigilance. the visitors held fraternal gatherings with the people's soldiers and meetings to exchange experience in the living study

and application of mao tsetung thought. together they vowed to strengthen the fukien front and turn it into an indestructible bastion of iron.

the commanders and fighters stationed on amoy island keep up the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and use mao tsetung thought to do propaganda among the masses, organize them and arm their minds. they often send large numbers of mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to factories and fishing villages to spread chairman mao's latest instructions. when the new year's day editorial "usher in great 1970's" was published, a naval unit stationed on amoy island immediately sent large numbers of mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to every fishing boat where they studied chairman mao's latest instructions with the fishermen. these inspired the fishermen who displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and repaired and built more than 100 fishing boats in the first 20 days of the year in preparation for the coming fishing season and so as to ensure excellent catches.

having profound class feelings for the people's soldiers, the revolutionary masses of amoy have always paid attention to the political education of the people's soldiers. whenever a group of new recruits arrives, the local revolutionary masses arrange for old militiamen, poor peasants and fishermen who suffered much in the old society to tell the new recruits about their lives in the old society, so full of blood and tears, about the history of their villages and about their struggles against the enemy. they study chairman mao's works with the new recruits, eat coarse food similar to those they used to eat in the old society with the new recruits to remind them of the sufferings of the past and tell them stories of army-civilian unity. they take the new recruits to the ruins of houses which were destroyed by the shells of the u.s.-chiang bandit gang and denounce the latter's towering crimes. this fills the new recruits with deep hatred for the class enemy and strengthens their determination to defend the motherland.

the local masses often go to the sentry posts and battle positions to give their regards to their kinsmen, and send fresh fish and vegetables to the army units stationed on the islands. militia women often help the soldiers wash and mend their clothes.

the heroic p.l.a. men and militiamen who side-by-side man the coastal defences day and night, are making joint efforts to perfect their fighting skills in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. illuminated by chairman mao's brilliant thinking on people's war, the joint army-civilian front-line defence in amoy is more solid than ever. once a special agent of the u.s.-chiang bandit gang was captured by the ever-vigilant p.l.a. men and militiamen as soon as he reached the coast. whether they come by air or by sea, the u.s.-chiang bandits can never escape the net set by the people, who all act as soldiers, and the blows of the iron fists of the p.l.a. and militia. the latter loyally adhere to chairman mao's teaching: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland." they are always prepared to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade our country.

in yenan, the p.l.a. men and the local people engage in extensive activities to support the army and cherish the people, thus carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of army-civilian unity fostered by chairman mao in person.

on the eve of the spring festival, commanders and fighters of the 8th company of a p.l.a. unit visited han kuei-ying, an old woman well-known for her exemplary deeds in supporting the front during the war of liberation. she is a member of the tsaoyuan production brigade, a village where chairman mao once lived. the p.l.a. men helped her by fetching water and cleaning the courtyard. in the old society, five members of her family of six died as a result of cruel landlord oppression. when the worker-peasant red army led by chairman mao arrived at yenan in 1935, han kuei-ying, together with the millions of down-trodden people, was liberated from oppression and exploitation. ever since then she has cherished the people's army dearly. during the war of resistance to japanese aggression, she made clothes and cloth shoes for the army and campaigned among the women to practise economy in order to support the front. because of her outstanding achievements she was cited a model in supporting the front in the shensi-kansu-ningsia border area. chairman mao and the party central committee presented her with a spinning-wheel. remaining a true revolutionary, han kuei-ying still takes an active part in socialist revolution and socialist construction. when she saw these vigorous fighters last thursday she was filled with happiness and began telling them stories of how the army cherished the people and the people supported the army during the anti-japanese war and the liberation war. the fighters warmly praised her as "a grandma supporting the army".

at spring festival forums held in yenan, armymen and civilians described how they were united as one in struggle and had written with their actions many moving stories of this unity in the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

when the yen river was in spate last summer, some p.l.a. commanders and fighters risked their lives to rescue people and state property. one fighter was carried away by the swift current. when a worker named hsu han-teh heard about this he rushed to the river and threw himself into the surging water. he soon reached the fighter and got him onto his back. not long after, they were swamped by a huge wave. by this time hsu han-teh was completely exhausted, but when he thought of chairman mao's teaching "without a people's army the people have nothing", he made a renewed effort. after swimming a distance of some one and a half kilometres with the p.l.a. fighter on his back, he finally reached safety.

at the forums, many veteran poor and lower-middle peasants, red armymen, guerrillas, communist party members and cadres told the p.l.a. men about chairman mao's great revolutionary activities in yenan. they described the revolutionary exploits performed by the red army when crossing the snow mountains and the desolate grasslands on the long march and the heroism shown by the yenan armymen and civilians who, united in struggle and hard work, defeated the chiang kai-shek and hu tsung-nan gangsters although they were equipped with only millet plus rifles. these speeches taught the fighters a lot about revolutionary traditions. the p.l.a. commanders and fighters all pledged themselves to make more effort to keep up the revolutionary yenan tradition of hard struggle and to stand sentinel for chairman mao in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. united in struggle, the yenan armymen and civilians are determined to win still greater victories in the nineteen seventies as they go forward along the road of continuing the revolution.

PLA Frontier Guards Act to Support Government, Cherish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army on the frontiers are undertaking activities to support the government and cherish the people for the spring festival. they are propagating mao tsetung thought among the people, improving joint army-civilian defence and strengthening the militant solidarity between the army and the people.

fukien coastal commanders and fighters of the three services have brought about a new high tide of propagating mao tsetung thought in supporting the government and cherishing the people. one p.l.a. unit stationed in southern fukien sent more than 600 mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to factories, rural communes and fishing grounds to carry out chairman mao's great instruction: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", and strengthen the joint army-civilian defences.

the commanders and fighters of the fifth company of a p.l.a. unit stationed in the huangtso area of amoy, have joined with the local militiamen in activities of "one helps another to become a red pair". they learn from and help each other and often exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in the struggle against the enemies. many p.l.a. units held meetings with local revolutionary people to exchange experience in using mao tsetung thought as the guide to defend the coast and build the coastal defences.

in these activities the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have wholeheartedly supported the new-born revolutionary committees and displayed the army's role as the powerful pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. responsible members of a unit stationed on an island helped members of the local people's commune revolutionary committee study chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial and helped them work out new measures in preparedness against aggression.

the third company of a unit supporting agriculture in the shangtui production brigade, lunghsi county, helped the brigade revolutionary committee mobilize the masses to deepen revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously attack the class enemies who attempted to sabotage the socialist collective economy. this had an excellent effect on the brigade's revolution and production.

before the spring festival, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in sinkiang helped local government bodies, communes and livestock farms run mao tsetung thought study classes. the participants conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this helped consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters in kuche joined the local poor and lower-middle peasants in revolutionary mass criticism to eradicate the remaining pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was raised.

the p.l.a. units also sent a large number of medical workers to treat the peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities. they are both medical teams and mao tsetung thought propaganda teams. p.l.a. medical workers in the tancheng area climbed mountains and crossed desert in the snow to make medical rounds to the peasants' houses and the kazakh tents, bringing chairman mao's attention to the various nationalities in the frontier areas. while treating the peasants and herdsmen they helped them study and carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", carrying to depth the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation. the peasants and herdsmen said: "our kinsmen, the p.l.a. men, cure our ailments and propagate mao tsetung thought. clearsighted and healthy, we are ready to fight aggressors exclamation"

in line with chairman mao's teaching "support the government and cherish the people", the p.l.a. units in tibet recently sent large numbers of men to the countryside, the pastoral areas, factories and urban neighbourhoods, to propagate mao tsetung thought. the unit in the shigatse area sent some 60 propaganda teams consisting of more than 300 army cadres and soldiers to townships, grazing grounds and villages to propagate chairman mao's teachings from household to household in snowstorms. surmounting all difficulties, the p.l.a. men brought chairman mao's works to the herdsmen in the remotest pastureland.

commanders and fighters of a unit guarding the himalayas frontier, following chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", sent more than 40 propaganda teams to help villages in the frontier regions run study classes so as to put into practice chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." the local people expressed their determination to do their utmost in grasping revolution and promoting production, and with their kinsmen, the people's liberation army, defend the southwestern frontiers of the great motherland.

p.l.a. men carrying out the task of supporting the left, supporting industry and supporting agriculture, and exercising military control and giving political and military training in the lhasa area, following the example of p.l.a. unit 8341, persevered in using mao tsetung thought to arouse, organize and arm the masses. they have helped the local organizations to speed up struggle-criticism-transformation.

PLA

PLA Transport Squad Working on "Roof of World"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

a transport squad of the chinese people's liberation army, which operates along the chinghai-tibet highway on the "roof of the world", has distinguished itself by displaying the proletarian thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

over the past 15 years, it has had a safety record of more than 2.2 million kilometres. it has been elected a "four-good" squad for nine years running and has been cited time and again for its meritorious service.

the squad belongs to a transport unit under the p.l.a. general logistics department. it has been commended by the unit as a "pace-setting squad in studying chairman mao's works" and "red-flag squad in safe running". its representatives have on many occasions had the honour of being received by our great leader chairman mao.

members of the squad rely on the invincible mao tsetung thought to do an outstanding job in the treacherous climate and difficult conditions met with on the "roof of the world". they study the three constantly read articles — "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" -- and always take these brilliant works by chairman mao as their maxim.

every day before setting out, the squad studies chairman mao's teachings on whole-hearted service to the people and discusses how to drive lorries in the interest of the revolution. stopping for a rest en route, it runs road-side study classes and uses the examples of the heroes cited by chairman mao in the three constantly read articles to encourage its members. when they arrive at their destination, they hold a meeting where those who have excelled in driving their lorries for the revolution are commended and experience is exchanged.

members of the squad say with deep feeling: "the three constantly read articles warm us in cold weather, fill us with fresh energy when we are tired, and give us our orientation and steel our determination in time of difficulty."

in its boundless loyalty to chairman mao, the squad looks on fulfilling transportation assignments as the sacred duty of revolutionary fighters.

one day when they were climbing the kunlun mountains in a raging storm, flood waters damaged bridges and a section of the highway. the lorries were halted on the bank of a river. they resolved: "we will fulfil this task assigned by chairman mao on time exclamation"

with one man leading the way the lorries tried to ford the river. several lorries got stuck in the deep mud half way across. the current was swift and grew stronger. in such circumstances, the only thing to do was to lighten the lorries by removing their cargo.

led by the squad leader, the men stood before a portrait of chairman mao and holding high their treasured red books, made this solemn pledge: "beloved chairman mao, we revolutionary

fighters are always loyal to you. in defence of your revolutionary line, we dare to scale a mountain of swords or brave a sea of fire exclamation"

then the fighters jumped into the water and carried crates of goods and bags of grain on their shoulders to the other bank. though the bitterly cold water benumbed their legs, the revolutionary fighters armed with mao tsetung thought paid little heed and carried on working, reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

after nine hours of arduous struggle they had emptied the lorries and managed to start them up and reach the other side of the river.

the heroic fighters of the squad spend over 300 days in the year transporting goods under harsh conditions on the chinghai-tibet highway. climbing snow-covered mountains and crossing the gobi desert all the year round, they are always on the move, with no fixed time or place for meals and shelter. sometimes they have to contend with the weather of all four seasons in one day. the p.l.a. men look on the harsh conditions and their hardships in work as a joy and an honour as they strive to serve the people and the revolution.

one bitter winter evening, their convoy drove through a snowstorm to arrive at the tanghsiung army station on the highland. every room was already packed. without the least hesitation, the squad decided to spend the night in the lorries. the snowstorm grew worse around midnight. the fighters' clothes and bedding became covered with a thick layer of ice. unable to sleep, the men sat around in a circle and told each other stories of how the red army men crossed the snow-covered mountains and the treacherous marsh land during the long march. it grew still colder, and even sitting became difficult. they stood up and hand in hand jumped up and down to get warm. in this way they passed the night in the open on the snow-swept highland.

next day at dawn, the snow was still falling fast and the wind blew hard. the squad started the new day's journey in high spirits.

the weather on the highland is very fickle. once, when the fighters of the squad were on the road, there was a sudden snowstorm and the highway was soon covered with almost two metres of snow. in order to get the military supplies they were driving through on time, the comrades jumped from their cabins one after another to clear a way for the lorries. in the severe cold, their hands were soon frozen and their feet grew numb, but nobody complained. as the air on the plateau is rarefied, they found breathing difficult when they got tired and some even fainted. but they carried on as soon as they regained consciousness. in this way, they worked from dusk to daylight the next day, and finally with the help of the comrades of their company, they had opened a seven-kilometre-long path in the snow. this cleared the highway and enabled them to get the military supplies to their destination on time.

the squad fighters are never satisfied with themselves and regard achievements and honours as a new starting point on the road of continuing the revolution. deputy squad leader tsai kao-kuei has worked on the snow-swept plateau for eight years. armed with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he has worked hard and has been named a "five-good" fighter

every year. on behalf of his squad, tsai kao-kuei attended the congress of activists in the living study and application of chairman mao's works held last year by the p.l.a. general logistics department. he was filled with joy to be received by our great leader chairman mao.

every time he made some progress and was praised by his comrades, he would study once again chairman mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind" and examine himself for shortcomings, thus raising his consciousness of continuing the revolution and pressing ahead non-stop.

the squad fighters have stepped with pride into the great 1970's with militant strides. they are determined to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way more effectively, continue to carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, adhere to chairman mao's teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness" and forever march forward along the revolutionary road pointed out by chairman mao.

SPRING FESTIVAL

Major Chinese Cities Celebrates Spring Festival in a Revolutionary Way

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1970)

breaking with the old customs and habits, the people in peking, shanghai, tientsin have celebrated the spring festival in a revolutionized way.

on the days of this traditional chinese festival, which started on february 6 this year, people in these major chinese cities continued with their study of mao tsetung thought and with the revolutionary mass criticism. many did not take a holiday but remained at their posts to grasp revolution and promote production.

in peking, mao tsetung thought study classes were run by factories, people's communes and schools on the eve of the festival to study our great leader chairman mao's teachings "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity." meetings were held to recall the miseries of the old society and contrast that time with the happiness of the new society, so as to deepen their love for our great leader chairman mao.

at a meeting held at the peking woollen mill, the workers were filled with wrath as they recalled the crimes perpetrated by the imperialists and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang in the old society and vehemently criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's theory of the "dying out of class struggle". li shu-en, a veteran worker, said: "under the rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries, the spring festival was a time when the landlords and the capitalists demanded rent and repayment of debts from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. for the latter

the spring festival was a time of dread. many dared not even stay at home on the festival days. today, under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, we have stood up and become the masters of our socialist motherland which grows more prosperous from day to day. but we should by no means forget that in socialist society, classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist. the class enemies at home and abroad never stop trying to stage a come-back so that they may lord it over us again. we must sharply criticize and discredit liu shao-chi's theory of the "dying out of class struggle", redouble our revolutionary vigilance and heighten our consciousness of continuing the revolution, so as to follow chairman mao forever in making revolution."

under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the mentowkow colliery near peking, veteran miners who had suffered the most in the old society spoke at workers' meetings to describe their bitter sufferings and contrast that time with the happiness of the new society. on the eve of the spring festival, many miners had a specially prepared meal of coarse food similar to that eaten by the miners in the old days and called by the miners now "a meal to recall bitterness". the miners said: "we eat this meal of bitterness today so that we will never forget the class miseries of the past, so that we will firmly bear in mind the class hatred forged with blood and tears and so that we will always follow our liberator chairman mao, in carrying the socialist revolution through to the end.

miners at this colliery plunged into the struggle for grasping revolution and promoting production with redoubled efforts during the days of the spring festival. they regard every extra ton of coal as dealing a heavy blow at imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and as a strong support for the revolutionary people of the world. all the leading cadres of the colliery revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team assigned to the mine worked alongside the miners during the festival, so bringing about a new high tide for grasping revolution and promoting production and ensuring the output of more and better coal.

on the outskirts of peking, the poor and lower-middle peasants who attended the study classes pledged their determination to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance in making good preparations for the spring farming, so that this, the first spring farming of the 1970's, would be a great success and ensure a bumper harvest this year.

the workers in shanghai, china's biggest city, achieved new successes in revolution and production during the festival days.

at the shanghai no.1 steel mill, which our great leader chairman mao once inspected, the new and old cadres worked with the workers on the first day of the spring festival. in front of the no.1 converter, which chairman mao inspected, the workers discussed chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises.

on the eve of the spring festival the steel workers at the no.2 furnace of the open hearth furnace workshop of the shanghai no.3 steel mill set a new record for high speed

steel making in the course of producing a high grade alloy steel. the workers at the plant also made technical innovations during the spring festival and increased labour efficiency in making ingots of one alloy steel 19 times.

during the festival many people attended the theatrical performances on contemporary revolutionary themes which are shining with the radiance of mao tsetung thought. these include: the peking operas "the red lantern", "shachiapang" and "on the docks" and the ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl". they were inspired by the proletarian heroes and heroines in these performances who fear neither hardship nor death. many pledged to follow their example and make still greater contributions to socialist revolution and socialist constructions afterwards.

in tientsin, workers and cadres showed their loyalty to our great leader chairman mao by not taking any time off and made this a revolutionary spring festival. many members of the revolutionary committees at all levels at the tientsin new harbour went to work alongside the workers. together, they criticized the arch-renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, recalled how they suffered from the exploitation and oppression by foreign and domestic enemies in the past. they angrily condemned the heinous crimes committed by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. this further heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. on the eve of the spring festival the third loading and unloading team of the no.4 dock completed the work in four hours instead of the five planned, and increased their working efficiency by 27 per cent.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Spring Health Campaign Starts in China's Leading Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions", revolutionary people in peking, shanghai and tientsin have started a patriotic mass spring health campaign.

the peking municipal revolutionary committee, revolutionary committees at the district and county levels in the capital have organized the revolutionary masses to run mao tsetung thought study classes and conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions on health work. with mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism in the patriotic health campaign of the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as "formalism", "champion-itis" and "material incentives", peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

revolutionary people in many factories, mines, government institutions and restaurants realized through the study and revolutionary mass criticism that the patriotic health campaign is an important way of carrying out the principle "put prevention first" and of great importance for the health of the people and implementation of the policy "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". it

is important in changing old habits and customs and in transforming the world.

while energetically grasping revolution and promoting production, the revolutionary masses did spring house-cleaning, improved environmental hygiene and got rid of garbage during their spare time.' many government cadres, city inhabitants and commune members eliminated larvae of mosquitoes and flies in basements and cellars.

workers of the sintering plant of the capital iron and steel company cleared out their scrap heaps and recovered a lot of scrap iron and steel. this improved environmental hygiene and contributed to industrial and agricultural production.

medical personnel and "barefoot doctors" have gone to factories, mines, villages and neighbourhood to propagate chairman mao's instructions on health work. they have brought chairman mao's attention to the masses and provided them with knowledge about preventing diseases. this deepened the patriotic health campaign.

shanghai launched a health shock week before the spring festival. people under took study, criticism and propaganda throughout the city and its surrounding counties. on nanking road, the city's busiest street, more than 1,200 shop assistants propagated chairman mao's directives on health work and explained the significance of the current health campaign. inhabitants put up special wall-newspapers, scathingly criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work.

the shock week involved the city's workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants on the outskirts who are at the frontline of grasping revolution and promoting production, as well as old people, little red soldiers, factory health workers, rural "barefoot doctors" and other revolutionary medical workers. people in the towns around shanghai dredged rivers and sewers and cleaned away weeds and garbage. this improved hygienic conditions and provided large amounts of manure for farm production. in the revolutionary spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour", the poor and lower-middle peasants in the outlying counties were wiping out water snails, larvae of flies and mosquitoes, and handling drinking water and night soil with greater care.

the campaign also embraced tientsin. workers of many stores on the main streets and inhabitants did massive clean-ups in doors and out. revolutionary workers at the tientsin railway station did their share while continuing their regular work, cleaning up ticket offices, waiting rooms and the square before the station. great results have been achieved by people's communes on the outskirts of tientsin in eliminating mice and other pests and preserving grain.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations Group Centered on Workers

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 8, 1970)

following chairman mao's teaching: "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", the revolutionary committee of the nanking chemical fertilizer plant has organized many "three-in-one" technical innovations groups with workers as the main body and including revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians. the technical innovations movement has since grown vigorously. the number of proletarian technicians who have revolutionary thinking, a good working style and good technique has increased.

the nanking chemical fertilizer plant is a large one and produces many kinds of chemical fertilizer and chemical industry products. within about one year, the plant adopted more than 140 technical innovations. among them was a new type of synthetic tower which is up to advanced world standards, a creative technological process for making urea and the highly effective compound chemical fertilizer of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, which china could not make in the past. such achievements were without parallel in the plant's history.

who exercises leadership over technical matters is of key importance

the question of whether the workers are the main body in the "three-in-one" group was decisive in determining whether the working class would be the leading force in technical innovations. this was also a major question determining whether the movement would advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line. the plant revolutionary committee came to a keen recognition of this through practice.

there were two "three-in-one" technical innovations groups in the plant. one had workers as its core. this group was making innovations in bicarbonate of ammonia. the other, which had technicians as the main body, was studying how to prevent corrosion.

after the first group was formed, its members studied carefully chairman mao's great teaching: "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers." they criticized "let specialists run factories", "technique first" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they encouraged the idea of making technical innovations for the revolution. lacking equipment and blueprints, the workers led the group in breaking with bourgeois conventions in designing. by working hard and depending on themselves, this group fulfilled its task of making innovations in the production of bicarbonate of ammonia in 45 days. the quality was good and they saved a great deal of steel.

in the other group, having technicians as the main body, the workers could only play an auxiliary role. following conventional methods, the technicians made the plan for experiments and designing. the technical innovations of this group had to come to a halt because the experiment was divorced from reality and from the masses.

drawing lessons from this experience and proceeding from the struggle between the two lines in technical innovations, the plant revolutionary committee organized the masses to study chairman mao's teaching: "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" and formed a "three-in-one" technical innovations group with the workers as the core.

mao tsetung thought is compass for making technical innovations

the "three-in-one" groups gave prominence to mao tsetung thought throughout the course of making technical innovations. the first thing they did was to run a study class centered on chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". this helped them see that the technical innovations movement was a political battle in a trial of strength with imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and that it was essential to bring honour to the great leader chairman mao and to the great socialist motherland.

while making technical innovations they ran a study class to make a living study and application of chairman mao's works with new problems in mind. after making an achievement they ran a study class to sum up the experience in accordance with chairman mao's concept of one dividing into two. they analyzed both merits and shortcomings so as to continue the victorious advance and keep on making revolution.

synthetic tower is the crucial apparatus for a synthetic ammonia workshop. the bourgeois "authorities" used to treat it like a mysterious "forbidden technical zone". the "three-in-one" group first studied again and again chairman mao's great teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future" and criticized the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the slavish comprador philosophy and "specialists should run factories" pushed by liu shao-chi. they also asked some veteran workers who went through a lot and have strong class hatred to recall the pre-liberation days and contrast that period with their present happiness. the study heightened their revolutionary determination to make technical innovations and to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels for the sake of revolution.

after one year of hard effort, they finally evolved china's unique new-type synthetic tower which increases the output of synthetic ammonia by at least 70 per cent.

after the success in making the first synthetic tower, some people thought things could coast along for a while. they suggested that several other synthetic towers could be made on this pattern. led by worker li hsueh-hsin, a communist party member, the group ran another mao tsetung thought study class. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and were determined to advance from their success to still more remarkable achievements.

after hard efforts a more advanced synthetic tower was built. the workers said: "mao tsetung thought is the compass for making technical innovations. we can't do without it for even a moment."

rely on masses

repeated study of chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes" showed the members of the "three-in-one" groups that if they divorced themselves from the workers, the workers could not play the main role. so, they consciously persisted in carrying out the mass line.

to facilitate construction of a new type of synthetic tower, the workers of the "three-in-one" group in the synthetic ammonia shop led the group in asking advice from veteran workers. enlightened by the veteran workers' proposals, which had been turned down in the past by the bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities", they worked out a few plans. after producing the models and blueprints, they went to the production front time and again to seek the workers' opinions during work breaks. they also worked alongside the workers and talked the plans over with them.

the group members went to the homes of a team of night shift workers to solicit their opinions. the workers were deeply moved and they helped to work out ideas. in a little over two months, the group collected more than 40 proposals from the workers. through repeatedly comparing and studying them, they selected out four or five plans for further discussion. in this way, they finally worked out a plan which everyone found satisfactory. the workers said: "wisdom comes from mao tsetung thought, from the masses."

bring into full play the role of revolutionary technicians

workers leading the "three-in-one" group paid particular attention to uniting with the revolutionary technicians to ensure that they would play an active role. the workers were well aware that they should use mao tsetung thought to educate the technicians and by their own exemplary actions encourage them to go forward.

there was one mechanic who had made little progress ideologically and technically since coming to work in the plant after finishing school. after he joined the "three-in-one" group last year, the workers studied chairman mao's works with him and exchanged experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the workers also set him examples in the revolutionary style of combining theory with practice and encouraged him warmly every time he made a bit of progress. with the workers' help he exerted great efforts to remould his world outlook through studying chairman mao's works with specific problems in mind and combining study with application. finally he became an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in technical innovations.

the workers were also good at bringing into play the good points of the technicians by letting them do what they thought best and making them dare to shoulder responsibility. at the same time, they gave the technicians timely guidance so that they showed their creativeness in following the party's political line.

some young technicians in the synthetic ammonia workshop, influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, held bourgeois "experts" in awe and were divorced from the workers and unable to work independently. they had done designing for some years, but still could not make the calculations for designing a synthetic tower. therefore

they were overwhelmed by the difficulties when assigned the task. the workers encouraged them to follow the example of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", to break with superstitions and emancipate their minds and to face every difficulty bravely. at the same time, the workers, with their own rich experience, helped them combine theory with practice. as a result, the young people were able to complete the task with flying colours. they said: "in the past the bourgeois 'authorities' made us their tools in their pursuit of fame and fortune; now the working class has trained us to be builders of socialism."

INDUSTRY

Chinese Steel Workers Grasp Revolution and Promote Production During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1970)

china's revolutionary iron and steel workers are producing more and better iron and steel for the revolution during the current spring festival holidays in conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great teaching "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

on the evening of february fifth, the eve of the spring festival, tme workers of the no. 4 blast furnace of the anshan iron and steel company got to work early. they studied our great leader chairman mao's following teaching again and again at the furnace side: "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."

they were full of revolutionary enthusiasm as they started work. there was difficulty in removing the cinder from the furnace, but the workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, braved the heat and smoke, working with the long rod. they soon overcame the problem and succeeded in increasing iron output of high quality with a lower consumption of fuel and materials.

the workers of the second sintering workshop of the general sintering plant at anshan recalled their miserable life in the old society and contrasted it with their present happiness as they gathered by their machines during the first shift of the spring festival holidays. working with high morale, they overfulfilled the per shift production plan and the product was 100 per cent up to standard.

the members of the leading bodies at all levels in anshan spent the spring festival day joining the workers in labour and celebrating the festival in a revolutionary and militant way. the members of the first steel smelting plant revolutionary committee joined the workers at a revolutionary mass criticism meeting held by the furnace side. later, they joined the workers in tapping heats of high quality steel.

at the penchi iron and steel company, all the workers on duty during the first shift of the holidays arrived early. liu hung, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the steel plant and a representative of the people's liberation army, joined the workers in labour and revolutionary mass criticism at the furnace side.

the workers launched an emulation campaign in high speed smelting. as a result, the average time for a heat of steel during the shift was 42 minutes shorter than what had been planned, and the shift turned out eleven extra heats of high quality steel for the state.

the revolutionary iron workers, cadres and technicians of the penchi iron smelting plant made concerted efforts to utilize all possibilities of increasing production and practising economy. the first two shifts during the holidays turned out more than 200 extra tons of high quality pig iron for the state, and the coke consumption per ton of iron smelted was 35 kilogrammes less than the january average.

the revolutionary workers at the hantan iron and steel plant in hopei province continued production during the holidays and achieved further successes in raising quality and output.

on the first day of the holidays, the medium size blast furnace overfulfilled its daily pig iron output quota by 4.1 per cent and all the products were 100 per cent up to standard. the small blast furnace overfulfilled its daily output quota by 21.5 per cent, and 96.9 per cent of the pig iron was up to standard.

on the same day this plant also overfulfilled its daily steel and rolled steel quotas by 4.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively, and in both cases 96 per cent of the products were up to standard.

Advances by Peking Industry in January

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

peking's industrial output was 20 per cent higher in january than in the same month of last year, thanks to the soaring revolutionary enthusiasm displayed by the workers. this was achieved on the basis of last year's substantial rise by firmly grasping revolution and vigorously promoting production.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has greatly accelerated the development of the productive forces. peking's industrial output last year was 62 per cent higher than in 1965, the peak before the cultural revolution.

not complacent about their achievements, the workers are working with still greater revolutionary energy to greet the new decade. they have repeatedly studied chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial "usher in the great 1970's" of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". guided by chairman mao's great teachings: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they have brought about a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production. factories and plants keep reporting new successes.

the militant steel workers made this pledge: "we'll turn out more and better steel and contribute to building a new world without imperialism, capitalism and exploitation exclamation"

the capital iron and steel company, which initiated the current socialist revolutionary emulation campaign, reported a big increase in the output of steel and rolled steel in january. the peking steel plant produced 20 per cent more alloy steel to meet the urgent needs of the state than in january of last year, setting the plant's best monthly record for alloy steel.

the peking experimental metallurgical plant last month was assigned the task of producing thin steel strips one third wider than it used to make. this involved renovation of its rolling equipment. in line with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers improved the equipment and accomplished their production task within a fortnight.

the peking mining administration fulfilled its january quotas for coal mining and tunnelling four days ahead of time. the administration had completed the 1969 state plan 22 days ahead of schedule. this reflects the great revolutionary enthusiasm of the miners who never rest content with their successes.

january production quotas for cotton cloth, cotton yarn, sewing machines, wrist watches, fountain pens, paper, plastic goods and other important consumer goods were overfulfilled.

in addition, the workers raised quality and increased the range of products, while saving labour and materials.

the peking no. 3 cotton mill set an all-time record in january for the quality of its cotton cloth, with top-grade cloth reaching 98.3 per cent of the finished products as against 96.2 per cent in december of last year. the workers look upon any flaw in the cloth as a class enemy and are determined to eliminate it. they work with great care and in close coordination.

the workers at the peking pharmaceutical factory improved the work process on the basis of technical innovations they had made during the great cultural revolution. this helped cut the consumption of raw materials.

the cadres at peking's factories and mines are taking part in collective productive labour in a more systematic way. they work at fixed posts for set hours, meeting output and quality quotas. this has accelerated their ideological revolutionization, helped them establish close contacts with the workers and fired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers.

members of the factory revolutionary committees and other cadres take upon themselves the most difficult and arduous jobs.

a leading member of the communist party committee of the peking no. 2 general machinery plant recently went to work with a workers' shock brigade in the foundry section for clearing moulding sand. this was the weakest link in the plant during the socialist revolutionary emulation. the work is the most arduous but the shock brigade succeeded in raising efficiency and the plant's january production plan was fulfilled five days ahead of schedule.

China's Major Industrial Cities Make New Achievements in Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1970)

tientsin and kwangchow, major industrial cities in north and south china, made a new leap forward in production in january.

this is a victory for chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

tientsin's industrial production in 1969 reached an all-time high. the production level of the city this january was higher than for the same month of last year. quality of the products was improved. new technological processes and new techniques were introduced and popularized on a wider scale.

total value of industrial output of kwangchow in january was 30.2 per cent greater than in the same month of last year. output of such major items as steel, rolled steel, pig iron, caustic soda, motor vehicles, tractors, metal-cutting machine tools, cotton yarn and cloth registered big increases over january, 1969.

at the beginning of the new year, the workers in these two cities deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial. this filled them with the determination to win still greater victories in the seventies.

the tientsin workers have attached great importance in the mass movement to the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophical thinking. they have successfully applied chairman mao's dialectical materialist viewpoint of one dividing into two to solve problems arising in revolution and production.

in the course of renovating a sizing machine veteran worker nan tsung-yuan of the tientsin no. 4 state cotton mill used chairman mao's writings on philosophy to guide maintenance work. they renovated the machine in a very short time, almost doubling its efficiency.

guided by chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, mass technical innovation activities increased in january. the tientsin workers carried out a revolution in product-designing on a big scale and popularized new technology and techniques, involving electronics and automation and processes doing away with or reducing cutting. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some bourgeois technical "authorities" described electronics and automation as miracles. such techniques are now being increasingly applied on a large scale by workers to metal-cutting machine tools, coal mining equipment, dyeing and printing and the dye-stuff, paper, rubber and other industries.

the efforts of the "three-in-one" technical groups, made up of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians with the workers as backbone, enabled the tientsin textile machinery plant, the motor-vehicle gear plant and other factories to greatly increase their productivity by applying electronics and automation to their equipment.

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in kwangchow brought into play the dauntless spirit of daring to think, to speak and to pioneer, and mercilessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by the arch renegade liu shao-chi, such as "let specialists run factories", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. persevering in self-reliance and hard work, they carried out technical innovations on a large scale. the city adopted more than 300 major technical innovations and successfully trial-produced a number of new products in january.

winning new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production, the tientsin workers fully observed the general line set forth by chairman mao, namely "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." they achieved remarkable successes in january in raising output and quality, increasing varieties and cutting raw-material consumption in the textile, machinery, chemical, metallurgical and light industries. they turned out more at higher speed and lower costs while ensuring good quality. many industries and factories organized groups to check on quality with veteran workers as the backbone., very good results were reported in january.

AGRICULTURE

Winter Capital Construction in Agriculture Rapidly Progressing Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", china's poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres have scored striking achievements in the campaign for winter capital construction in agriculture, with water conservancy construction as the major point of concentration.

braving severe cold, ice and snow, they dug irrigation canals, improved farmland and built reservoirs so as to provide more favourable conditions for reaping bumper harvests in the first year of the great 1970's.

incomplete statistics show that in 16 provinces and autonomous regions alone, including liaoning, shensi, kwangtung, kwangsi, kiangsi, fukien, shantung, hopei, honan and anhwei, the number of people at present engaged in water conservancy projects equals the total number of people so engaged throughout china during the corresponding period of last year.

more people turned out for work on water conservancy projects this year than in any recent year and the work completed so far is substantially more than in the corresponding period of last year.

in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, more than 38,000 water conservancy projects have been under way since winter began, surpassing the number undertaken in any previous year. the water conservancy construction undertaken this

winter in hunan, hupeh, kiangsi, anhwei, honan and shensi provinces was on a larger scale than that undertaken in the past. in kiangsi province, the number of projects this year was five times that of any average year in the past, and the earth and stone work completed so far accounts for 90 per cent of the scheduled total in the water conservancy construction plan for the current winter-spring period.

the various localities mostly undertook small water conservancy projects in their agricultural capital construction. following the example of the tachai brigade, a national pace-setter in agriculture, the revolutionary masses have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they raised the funds and obtained the materials for the projects by themselves, bringing the superiority of the commune collective economy into full play.

in shansi province, 91 per cent of all water conservancy projects were small projects undertaken by the communes and brigades themselves since the winter began.

on the outskirts of peking, 80 per cent of the funds for the 190 new small reservoirs were raised by the communes and brigades.

in kansu province, the revolutionary people in tunhuang, wuwei and chinta counties in the kansu corridor area made good use of local materials and used indigenous methods for their projects. they revised 14 irrigation canal projects, the original design of the state investment projects called for lining the canals with cement. under the revised plan they were lined with pebbles and a layer of turf. this saved more than 530,000 yuan, nearly 60 tons of rolled steel and 1,300 tons of cement for the state.

in the course of construction, many localities adopted the method of concentrating their forces to fight a war of annihilation, so that many projects were finished and put to immediate use.

in hopei, honan and shensi provinces, comprehensive networks of ditches have been built for new pump wells which have played a big role in irrigation this winter.

the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country. the movement in winter capital construction in agriculture was unfolded in different places during the deep-going development of struggle-criticism-transformation and after the reaping of successive rich harvests. many localities conscientiously summed up last year's experience in grasping revolution and promoting production, made comprehensive plans for winter construction of irrigation facilities, and completed their ideological and material preparations as early as possible. so winter construction surged ahead soon after work started.

in the course of this work, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, gave prominence to proletarian politics and turned the work sites into classrooms for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

with the invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish as "material incentives" and "rely on the specialists in water conservancy work" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in water conservancy work. this heightened their consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines, and aroused their revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative. they regarded the digging of more ponds and canals as carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and contributing more to socialist revolution and socialist construction. they unfolded socialist revolutionary emulation drives at the work sites and promoted the rapid advance of the mass movement for capital construction in agriculture.

in the course of this winter's work on irrigation projects the revolutionary committees at all levels have stressed strengthening the construction of water conservancy and hydro-electric projects in areas with low grain yields, especially in hilly areas. kwangtung, yunnan, hunan, fukien and kwangsi took the hilly areas as the focal points for water conservancy and hydro-electric construction. their winter capital construction in agriculture this winter was on a much larger scale than in previous years.

leading members of the revolutionary committees were at the forefront working with the masses on water conservancy projects and going wherever the difficulties were greatest, and acting both as fighters and commanders. they made intensive investigation and study, grasped typical examples, summed up experience and popularized good examples. this had a big effect on the progress in building irrigation projects this winter.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CEYLON

N. Sanmugathasan Hails China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 8, 1970)

n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, wrote an article in the party's organ "red flag" entitled "the great proletarian cultural revolution", warmly hailing the splendid victories of china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

the article said: this revolution "is without doubt the greatest epoch-making event even more profound in its influence than the october revolution".

it said: "comrade mao tsetung is the greatest marxist-leninist and revolutionary of our era". it added that the revolutionaries of all countries "must take time to learn about the cultural revolution and understand its lessons. they must also understand that the impact of this great event is going to be felt not only in china but in the whole world. they must firmly grasp the fact that it has got lessons of tremendous importance for the entire international revolutionary movement".

the article pointed out: "the communist party of china, under the leadership of the greatest marxist-leninist of our era, comrade mao tsetung, correctly believed that the capture of state power by the working class was only a beginning. one of the specific contributions of comrade mao tsetung to the treasure house of marxism-leninism is his summing up of the experiences of the revolutions in china and other countries and his conclusion that classes and class struggles exist throughout the entire historical epoch from socialism to communism; that there existed the danger of capitalist restoration and the danger of the dictatorship of the proletariat being lost and subverted.

"no class that had been defeated takes kindly to its removal from the seats of power. it schemes and plans to stage a come-back. in this attempt, one of its main allies is the fact that old habits and thoughts linger on in men's minds. if a serious and successful attempt is not made to remould men's ideology and thoroughly uproot all traces of the old, bad bourgeois ideology, favourable conditions would have been created for the bourgeoisie to make a successful bid for the restoration of their power."

the article pointed out that lenin had said that after the bourgeoisie is overthrown, its resistance is increased tenfold. the actual quotation from lenin is as follows: "the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by its overthrow (even if only in one country), and whose power lies not only in the strength of international capital, in the strength and durability of the international connections of the bourgeoisie, but also in the force of habit, in the strength of small production. for, unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and

small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."

the article went on: "the enemy always uses dual tactics against us. the bourgeoisie and the reactionaries attack the working class openly and directly through their repressive machinery, like the army, police etc. at the same time, they try to subvert and weaken the working class from within." it pointed out: the great wisdom of comrade mao tsetung is shown by the fact that he foresaw precisely this development and that, on the eve of the liberation of china, he warned: "it has been proved that the enemy cannot conquer us by force of arms. however, the flattery of the bourgeoisie may conquer the weak-willed in our ranks. there may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. we must guard against such a situation".

"under the wise guidance of their great leader, comrade mao tsetung, the chinese communists were conscious of the threat they faced. they took warning, in particular, of the tragedy that had occurred in the soviet union where capitalist restoration was effected peacefully without even a shot being fired. they therefore, consciously took steps to prevent a khrushchov emerging from within their midst. they decided to arm the 700 million chinese people with the weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought so that the people themselves could fight back the attempt by a small clique of traitors headed by liu shao-chi to take china back along the path of capitalist restoration as had happened in the soviet union", the article added.

the article said: "the great proletarian cultural revolution was, thus, a great class struggle between the revolutionary forces led by the proletarian headquarters of comrade mao tsetung and his closest comrade-in-arms, comrade lin piao and the handful of scabs and traitors led by liu shao-chi who had sold themselves into the service of imperialism, modern revisionism and the chiang kai-shek clique and had wanted to take china back along the path of capitalist restoration as had happened in the soviet union and in the other countries ruled by the modern revisionists."

it pointed out that in this great struggle between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution it was the great genius of comrade mao tsetung that worked out the correct policies and tactics which led to the success of the revolutionary forces. he did not attempt to solve this ideological struggle through administrative methods from above. instead, he invited the participation of the masses in what was to become the greatest mass struggle the world had ever seen. thereby, he also demonstrated his great faith and confidence in the mass of the people.

the article pointed out: comrade mao tsetung most wisely issued the slogan of "fight self, criticize revisionism". it said: "today, for the first time, under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, there is emerging in china a new generation of people who have learnt to combat self, who have learnt to put the interests of the collective over that of the individual, to take upon himself the harder task while

leaving the lighter to the other, who does not run after personal fame and glory and material benefits and easy and soft life but works in the collective interest, to think not only of his county or province but of the whole of china, to think of the success of revolution and socialism not only in china but of the whole world. this is indeed the greatest revolution that has taken place in men's thinking over such a great part of the world. its effects are as yet incalculable."

in conclusion the article said: "the red light in the kremlin has gone out. it is the red lantern at tien an men square that glows ever more redder and brighter and is the beacon light to all oppressed peoples all over the world."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 5, 1970)

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, gave a film reception here yesterday evening. the full-length colour documentary, "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china", was shown at the reception and warmly applauded by the audience.

more than 230 friends from guinea and other countries attended the reception. among them were camara damantang, guinean secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of foreign affairs, colonel diallo mamadou, deputy chief of general staff of the guinean people's army, and diallo abdoulaye, director of the office of the guinean foreign ministry.

representatives of nationalist organizations of some african countries in guinea and diplomatic envoys of several countries in conakry also attended the reception.

when the audience saw the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao mounting with firm strides the rostrum on tian an men gate, prolonged thunderous applause broke out in the hall. some guinean friends said with emotion: "the fact that chairman mao is in excellent health is the greatest happiness not only for the chinese people but also for the people all over the world."

after the film, many guinean and other african friends acclaimed it as an inspiring revolutionary film.

a guinean trade unionist said: "chairman mao is the great leader not only of the chinese people but also of all revolutionary people the world over. the road of china is completely correct."

an african nationalist fighter stressed: "we realize clearly from the film that the 750 million chinese people have rallied more closely than ever round the central committee of the chinese communist party with the great leader chairman mao as its head

and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy head. socialist china is growing stronger from day to day. today, she has become the unbreakable bastion of world revolution. the existence of china is the guarantee of certain victory of the revolutionary cause. this documentary has greatly strengthened our confidence in defeating imperialism and all reaction. we are deeply convinced that the future of the world belongs to the peoples."

many friends from guinea and other countries sincerely wished a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

CHINA AND INDIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Indian People's Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

the "people's daily" today published an article by the poor and lower-middle peasant commentators' group of chaochiachun brigade of the chingyuntian people's commune in tahsing county, peking. entitled "the indian people are bound to smash the iron fetters", the article reads in full as follows:

recently the indian press has revealed that the state of rajasthan, india, has been struck by famine for several years in succession and that the people have to subsist on lana seeds, herbs and bark which "have no nutritive value". everywhere in the state "is a stretch of desert" and "the spectre of hunger stalks hundreds of villages", "giving the whole area a spectral look". in fact, rajasthan is far from being the only state hit by famine. it was reported that serious famine broke out in 9 of the 16 states of india in 1969. even in the so-called "granary of west bengal", west dinajpur district, "the food crisis turns from bad to worse". in maharashtra state with a population of 40 million, there are 3.2 million beggars. the broad masses of the indian labouring people have been plunged into an abyss of suffering.

the famine has been brought about completely by the reactionary congress government which represents the interests of the indian big landlords and big bourgeoisie and which has hired itself out to u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, living on their alms. by the end of february 1969, the indian government had incurred foreign debts as much as 12,960 million u.s. dollars and was unable to pay the interest, far less the principal. tailing behind u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, the reactionary congress government has been frenziedly opposing china and carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, resulting in drastic increases in military spending. in fiscal 1969-1970, its military budget amounts to 11,100 million rupees, or one third of the total budget. the reactionary indian government did not scruple to sell out national sovereignty in exchange for "aid" from the imperialists. a striking example is its offer of a navy base to social-imperialism for aggression and expansion in the indian ocean. to repay its foreign debts and to cope with its huge military spending, the reactionary congress government has been intensifying its oppression and exploitation of the indian people, thus bringing about increasingly serious political and economic crises.

in india today, just as pointed out by the great leader chairman mao, "these contradictions and their intensification must inevitably result in the incessant growth of revolutionary movements." where there is oppression, there is resistance, and where there is exploitation, there is struggle. three years ago, the storm of revolution in naxalbari, darjeeling district, west bengal, kindled the raging flames of revolutionary armed struggle in india. the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), vanguard of the indian working class, has come into being in the struggle. the indian revolutionaries under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) have summed up the experience of the indian revolution. they have seen through the reactionary nature of "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" peddled by the indian revisionists; they have grasped the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", resolutely aroused the peasants to launch revolutionary armed struggle, and embarked on the road of seizing political power by armed force, steadily pushing the revolution forward. the peasants' armed struggle in srikakulam is a bright banner inspiring the indian people to carry forward their revolution. at present, the peasants' armed struggle has spread to 8 of the 16 states of india. the flames started by the tiny sparks are developing into a prairie fire. the development of the revolutionary armed struggle has brought tremendous hope to the liberation of the indian people.

the history of the chinese revolution has proved that only by following the road of seizing political power by armed force can the oppressed and exploited nations and people achieve emancipation. under the reactionary kuomintang rule in old china before liberation, "weeds choked hundreds of villages, men wasted away; thousands of households dwindled, phantoms sang with glee." everywhere in the country, the labouring people were groaning in misery. take our brigade for example. before liberation, our land was low and alkaline and the annual grain yield per mou (one fifteenth of a hectare) was less than 50 kilograms. oppressed heavily by the imperialists, the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlord class, the broad poor and lower-middle peasants eked out a wretched livelihood the year round on herbs and barks and by begging. it was only by seizing political power by armed force under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party that we chinese people are able to enjoy a happy life today. our brigade can now guarantee consistently high yields in years of drought or excessive rains and grain output per mou is eight to nine times that before liberation. from our own experience, we deeply understand the truth pointed out by our great leader chairman mao that "the fundamental question of revolution is political power. to have political power is to have all, to lose it is to lose all."

our hearts are linked with the hearts of the labouring people of india. the indian people are fighting heroically to smash the yoke of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. we firmly support their just struggle exclamation

our great leader chairman mao pointed out in 1927 that the peasant movement in our country was "like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, a force so swift and violent that no power, however great, will be able to hold it back. they will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation." at present, the situation of the indian revolution is excellent. the woe-stricken peasants of india are awakening and rising up in struggle. the revolutionary peasant movement in india is on the upsurge.

all the imperialists, social-imperialists, feudalists and bureaucrat-comprador capitalists can never stamp out the flames of struggle of the indian people; a new india of the people is bound to appear in the east exclamation

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a reception here this evening celebrating the twentysecond anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

present at the reception were: su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; yen chun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; leading members of the various services and arms of the people's liberation army, p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison; and leading members of the departments concerned, including li chiang, han nien-lung and chou jung-kuo.

both senior colonel jang rae hyen and vice-minister su yu proposed toasts at the reception. they praised the militant friendship cemented in blood by the korean and chinese peoples and the two armies through protracted struggle against their common enemies, the japanese and u.s. imperialists.

kim jai sook, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in peking were present.

a film reception was given on february third by senior colonel jang rae hyen to celebrate the anniversary.

LAOS

"Pathet Lao" Radio Denounces Bangkok Reactionaries Serving US Imperialism in Its War of Aggression Against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

the "pathet lao" radio in a commentary on february 5 strongly condemned the bangkok reactionaries for serving u.s. imperialism in its aggression against laos.

the commentary pointed out that the thanom-praphas reactionaries together with their master, u.s. imperialism, have taken part in the aggression against laos. u.s. imperialism has sent supplies to the vientiane puppet troops via thailand.

thailand territory, it said, has become the u.s. imperialist air base for bombing and massacring the laotian people and the ground for training the vientiane puppet troops and police. from the end of 1960 up to now, the thailand reactionaries have stubbornly and blatantly dispatched more infantry and artillery troops, secret agents, spies and pilots to laos. they, in league with the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the vientiane puppet forces, massacred the laotian people and opposed the laotian patriotic front and other patriotic forces.

it pointed out that the thanom-praphas reactionaries' intensified interference in and aggression against laos on all fronts revealed their ugly features in rendering active service to u.s. aggression against laos on the one hand and scheming to annex laos and turn it into their colony on the other.

the commentary said that the laotian patriotic forces and people firmly oppose the intrigues and plots of the thai reactionaries. the people and all patriotic forces of laos are determined to struggle. if the thai reactionaries continued to carry on their intrigues and plots they will meet with more disastrous defeats.

Laotian Patriots Win Great Victories in Jauary

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1970)

the laotian patriotic armed forces and people won great victories in january in their operations against the enemy's "mopping-ups" in various places of lower laos, according to a report of the pathet lao news agency.

preliminary statistics showed that the patriotic armed forces and people killed 113 enemy troops and wounded 177 others. they also captured dozens of weapons of various kinds, destroyed a military vehicle and an airplane and captured a quantity of materiel.

the report said that during the period the patriotic people and their armed forces in luang prabang, udomsay and vientiane provinces also won many victories. according to preliminary statistics, they killed 24 enemy troops, wounded 11 and captured seven. they also captured 13 weapons of various kinds, destroyed three military vehicles and blew up a bridge.

it was also reported that as a result of their successive attacks, the laotian patriotic armed forces have recently recovered many places in borikhansay province, consequently controlling an area of several hundred square kilometres.

the liberated zone of borikhansay connects the liberated zone of xieng khoang in the north and that of kham muon in the south, thus becoming an important area for the patriotic armed struggle in laos.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian National Assembly President Visits Chinese Ship "Friendship"

(NCNA-English Cairo, Feb. 7, 1970)

yousef koweita, president of the national assembly of mauritania who is now visiting the u.a.r., today visited the chinese ship "friendship" mooring now in the port of alexandria. he was warmly welcomed by the captain and crew of the chinese ship.

speaking aboard the ship, koweita highly praised the profound friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of china and mauritania. he said: "i am so pleased to visit the chinese ship 'friendship' in the u.a.r. port today. it enables me to know more about the tremendous achievements gained in all fields by the great and friendly chinese people. my visit to the ship is also a symbol of the friendly relations between mauritania and china."

koweita expressed his thanks for the efforts made by china to help develop mauritania's economy.

during his call to the ship, president koweita was accompanied by yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the u.a.r.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in the u.a.r. ahmed bouna and some members of the u.a.r. national assembly were also present on the occasion.

Chinese Medical Team Wholeheartedly Serves Mauritanian People

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Feb. 7, 1970)

a chinese medical team now working in the islamic republic of mauritania, following the great leader chairman mao's brilliant teaching to "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism" and giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, is whole-heartedly serving the mauritanian people.

following are a few anecdotes about this medical team.

save the sick at rainy night

it was raining all day long on september 19 last year. around 10 o'clock in the evening, a young peasant named samba arrived running out of breath at the residence of the chinese medical team in selibaby. he informed that an expectant mother was in difficult birth and asked the chinese doctors to save her immediately. the patient lived more than 10 kilometres away inaccessible by car and it was dark, the path was slippery and with several rivers to be crossed over. facing these difficulties, the chinese medical personnel studied once again chairman mao's teaching: "to serve the people whole-heartedly", and immediately formed a four-member "rescue group" and set out braving the win and rain.

giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of "surmounting every difficulty," they finally arrived at the house of the expectant mother after three and a half hours' hard journey. seeing the patient racked with pain, the chinese medical personnel forgot their fatigue and started to rescue her at once. after working intensely for some while, they saved both the mother and the baby. a relative of the patient joyfully took the chinese medical personnel to the portrait of the great leader chairman mao put up in the middle of a wall in the house and said in excitement: "thank you good doctors sent by chairman mao. you have saved the lives of both the mother and the baby exclamation" he waved his hand and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

"chairman mao has given me a second life"

at the aioun hospital one afternoon in last october, a poor herdswoman suffering from ovarian tumour tearfully told the chinese doctors: "i have been ill for four years, feeling it difficult to lie down or get up, to eat or sleep, and even to breathe. people told me that great chairman mao has dispatched finest doctors to mauritania. i have got here riding camel from forty kilometres away to find you. i believe you will be able to save me exclamation"

all the people present were deeply moved by the patient's boundless respect for the great leader chairman mao and her confidence in the chinese doctors. however, it would run great risk to perform a big operation on a patient like her. who was so weak and thin. the chinese doctors were resolved to do everything possible to cure the poor herdswoman of the illness. after making full mental and material preparations, they started the operation on the patient. bearing in mind the great leader chairman mao's teaching "to serve the people whole-heartedly" and with the cooperation of their mauritanian colleagues, the chinese medical personnel overcame the difficulties arising from the adhesion of the tumour with the peritoneum, twice saved the patient from shock and removed a tumour of 15 kilograms from her belly. after her recovery, she told gladly every one she met: "it is chairman mao who has given me a second life. i'll remember chairman mao forever. i wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

first mauritanian acupuncture doctor

krouna, a young mauritanian nurse at the nema clinic in east mauritania, has now become an acupuncture doctor who can work independently. he learnt acupuncture from the chinese medical personnel working in mauritania. he has grasped more than 60 points for acupuncture and can treat headache, toothache, limbs ache, backache, stomach trouble, abdomen ache, even such diseases as infantile paralysis and ischiadic nerves ache.

beginning to learn acupuncture from the chinese doctors, krouna felt it unimaginable that such tiny acupuncture needles could cure diseases. he even asked the chinese doctor: "is there medicine on the needles?" apart from introducing to him the theory of acupuncture treatment, the chinese doctors showed krouna the effectiveness of this technique mainly through practice. when he saw that the chinese doctors cured patients one after another with the tiny needles, he said, "acupuncture treatment is especially useful in countries like ours insufficient in doctors and medicine."

in the course of passing on acupuncture technique to krouna, the chinese medical personnel, in addition to using little cotton pillow, models and charts to help him practise needle insertion, also let him practise on key acupuncture points of their own bodies, so that they might feel the accuracy of his needle insertion. krouna was deeply moved by the conscientiousness in work and spirit of self-sacrifice of the chinese medical personnel, and his fervour to master acupuncture was becoming all the more intense. thus,

he quickly grasped a number of acupuncture points and the technique of needle insertion. once krouna gave acupuncture treatment to a woman patient complaining of toothache. he found the correct point, making only one needle insertion, and the patient was immediately relieved of her pain. from then on, krouna's confidence in studying acupuncture was all the more strengthened.

since the time he became mauritania's first acupuncture doctor, krouna has cured hundreds of patients of various diseases, and is often praised by the broad masses of people. whenever he is congratulated upon his successes, krouna always says: "it was entirely thanks to the enthusiastic and meticulous help of the chinese doctors that i could grasp the acupuncture treatment. i will learn from the chinese doctors more modestly."

THAILAND

Thailand People's Radio Hails Successful Development of People's Armed Struggle in North Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article broadcast recently hailed enthusiastically the triumphant advance of the people in north thailand along the brilliant path of armed struggle.

the article said, "under the correct leadership of the communist party of thailand, the people of various provinces in north thailand who are courageously waging armed struggle and united closely have won tremendous victories in battle. the people's liberation army (p.l.a.) and people in the north have won fresh victories in their incessant attacks on the enemy particularly since the end of last year."

between early septemer, 1969 and early january, 1970, the p.l.a. and people in bua and thung chang districts of nan province wiped out 95 enemy troops and damaged four enemy planes. the p.l.a. and people in chiang rai, tak, phisanurok and phetchabun provinces have also launched offensives on the enemy, making the flames of people's war rage more furiously.

the valiant fighting of the p.l.a. and people in north thailand, it said, has pushed forward the people's revolution throughout the country. a number of villages have been liberated and the people's power has been set up.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and daring to struggle and to win victory,

the p.l.a. and people in the north applied the strategy and tactics of people's war advanced by chairman mao tsetung and dealt effective blows at the enemy, giving full play to the might of people's war.

the p.l.a. and people, it added, have upheld the principle of self-reliance, armed themselves with weapons captured from the enemy and annihilated the enemy by every effective means. for instance, the p.l.a. and people in bua district of nan province killed or wounded more than 20 enemy troops with mines from the end of november to december 1969. they made effective use of such home-made weapons as booby-traps, bamboo spikes and spears.

fully arousing and relying on the masses, the p.l.a. in the northern provinces have always kept the initiative to strike at the enemy and made the u.s.-thanom clique sitting on pins all the time and crying out in alarm time and again that "the situation in the north is serious". the reactionary thailand chieftains including thanom and praphas as well as the u.s. ambassador in bangkok went to north thailand one after another to conduct sinister activities. all this demonstrated their dismal defeats in north thailand and their desperate struggle in a vain attempt to avert the doomed situation.

the article pointed out that the successive and splendid victories scored by the p.l.a. and people in north thailand provide fresh proof that the u.s.-thanom clique is nothing but a paper tiger. what is really powerful is not the u.s.-thanom clique which is armed to teeth but the people who dare to struggle and to win victory.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Iraqi Papers Warmly Acclaim Premier Chou En-lai's Letter to President Nasser

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

premier chou en-lai's letter to u.a.r. president nasser was warmly acclaimed by u.a.r. and iraqi papers as support to the arab people.

an article entitled "brief and to the point" carried in the u.a.r. paper "al akhbar" on february 5 written by its deputy chief editor ahmed el sawi mohamed said: we delight and take pride in the noble message sent by chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china, to president gamal abdel nasser, in which he emphasized the feelings of great china towards our nation and further expressed his own friendship to us. it is a friendship that has manifested itself on hundreds of occasions. we can never forget the aid china extended to us during the ruthless aggression of 1956 (against egypt).

the article said that this noble message shows how the great heroic chinese people are much concerned with the struggle of the peoples of the u.a.r., palestine and other arab countries, and that they are indignant at the aggression by the united states and israel for provoking war. the letter also points out that our struggle is part of the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and is a just struggle which will certainly win victory.

the article condemned the united states for opposing china and preventing the restoration to china of her right of representation in the united nations. the article pointed out that the united nations has turned out to be standing on the side of vile imperialism; it has committed crimes, aggressions and other evil things and backed criminal zionism.

in conclusion the article paid tribute to the friendly people of china.

the iraqi paper "al nur" pointed out in a commentary on february 5 that premier chou en-lai's letter convinced the arab people that the chinese people will continue to give them the support and help they need. the chinese people's support will help the just struggle of the arab people against world imperialism, zionism and their stooges.

the commentary strongly condemned the imperialist powers for trying to impose capitulationist solutions on the arab countries and to liquidate the liberation cause of palestine.

US

Nixon Government Budget Increases Outlays for Nuclear Arms Expansion and War Preparations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1970)

the budget presented by nixon, chieftain of u.s. imperialism, to the u.s. congress on february 2 for fiscal 1971 beginning june 30 this year, shows that u.s. imperialism, although pounded by the daily worsening financial-monetary crisis and a new economic crisis, is still frenziedly trying by every means to conduct nuclear arms expansion and war preparations and carry out nuclear blackmail against the world people, according to washington reports.

in the so-called "tight" budget, the total outlays put forward by nixon are still as high as 200,800 million dollars, the biggest in u.s. history; while the receipts stand at 202,100 million dollars, yielding a "surplus" of 1,300 million dollars. however, the u.s. press has admitted that this "surplus" can be achieved only after a series of measures for taxation increase are approved by the u.s. congress, that is to say, after the people are more cruelly exploited and more tightly squeezed. otherwise, "the surplus will turn into a deficit".

nixon had to admit that his budget was one involved with "difficult choices" and that u.s. imperialism had been faced with "too many hard choices" in the past few years. the so-called "difficult choices" mean that u.s. imperialism has to expand energetically its conventional arms to suppress the national liberation movement in various countries, while developing nuclear weapons feverishly to carry out nuclear blackmail against the world people; that it has to "tighten" the outlays to ease the financial-monetary crisis while increasing at the same time government expenditures to stimulate industrial production so as to ease the economic crisis; that it wants to commit economic aggression abroad, to plunder raw materials and contend for markets, while at the same time it wants to avoid international payments deficits

and the daily growing financial deficits. all this reflects the rapid decline of u.s. imperialism which is in dire straits with its strength falling behind its ambitions. nixon himself had to admit that u.s. accumulated financial deficits in the past decade totalled 57,000 million dollars. during the period from 1964 to 1968 when the united states expanded its war of aggression against viet nam, the deficits came to 39,000 million dollars. this has brought about a vicious inflation, rapid rising of prices, daily graver impoverishment and mounting discontent of the people. all this "grew into almost an uncontrollable situation". nixon's "tightening" in the past year not only turned out to be futile, but on the contrary had precipitated a new economic crisis. but if an "easing" policy is enforced, the inflation will become more vicious and the financial-monetary crisis will worsen.

despite all this, however, nixon does not want to give up his ambition of aggression. he stressed in his message that the united states wanted to "meet our international responsibilities", to "maintain sufficient military power", and, under the cover of "exploring possible limitations on strategic arms", would carry on competition in nuclear arms expansion more frenziedly. the direct military outlays put forward by nixon in the budget is still as high as 77,000 million dollars. though it is slightly reduced compared with that of the last fiscal year, the budget outlays appropriated for nuclear arms expansion and war preparations have been increased without exception. a bourgeois news agency has said that fiscal 1971 (in terms of national defense budget) is "a year to be marked by big spending on big missiles". the outlays for nuclear arms expansion and war preparations of the navy and the air force have also been increased. there are only some "cutbacks" in conventional military manpower.

at the same time, to push forward nixon's so-called "new asian policy", and to strengthen the u.s. imperialist deployment for aggression in the asian and pacific regions, the budget outlays allocated a total of 3,162 million dollars for military aid to south viet nam, south korea, thailand, australia and new zealand, showing an increase of 34 million dollars over that of this fiscal year.

nixon preached in his message that his budget "demonstrates a shift in priorities", that the outlays "devoted to human resources" have increased and military expenditure "will claim a smaller percentage". these are sheer nonsense for deceiving the people. as pointed out before, the nixon government's direct military outlays in fiscal 1971 is still as high as 77,000 million dollars. if the 8,400 million dollars devoted to "veterans benefits and services" are added, military spending written on the account will surpass 85,000 million dollars. the fact that nixon was compelled to make some cutbacks in conventional military outlays while at the same time stepped up the development of nuclear weapons shows the unbridled ambition of aggression of u.s. imperialism and its awkward predicament. conventional weapons cannot save u.s. imperialism from defeat, nor can nuclear threat and blackmail.

nixon's budget shows that beset with difficulties at home and abroad and riddled with crises, u.s. imperialism will by no means change its policy of frenzied aggression and expansion abroad and intensified suppression of the people at home. but this desperate struggle can only precipitate its final collapse and doom.

US Unemployment Sharply Increases

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1970)

along with the continuous production drops, the rate of unemployment and semi-unemployment in the united states has sharply climbed, according to washington reports.

the apparently minimized figures announced by the u.s. labor department on february 6 show that 3.4 million persons were jobless in january, more than 300,000 over last december. the rise was the highest monthly jump in a decade.

the figures did not yet include those in semi-unemployment. the u.s. labor department admitted that the average work week for manufacturing workers dropped to its lowest level in two and a half years. it was reported that as more and more products being stockpiled at warehouses, the u.s. automobile and airplane monopoly industrialists have used "mass lay-offs" to keep their high profits, making a great number of the workers semi-unemployed with greatly shortened working-hours and decreased incomes. for example, in the first days of the new year, the plants of the "general motors", the biggest automobile manufacturing company in the united states, have laid off about 70,000 workers. another big automobile company, the "chrysler" corporation, also announced a one-week shutdown of all assembly plants in january.

the unemployment rate among the afro-american people in the u.s. nearly doubles that of the white people. the unemployment rate of the afro-american people including afro-american young workers living in poverty areas is astonishingly high.

the u.s. paper "los angeles times" revealed that 16.2 per cent of the afro-american workers in the watts area of los angeles was unemployed. the jobless rate among afro-american young workers in the area was especially high at 42.9 per cent. two out of five afro-american young workers were unemployed. in other poverty areas in new york, chicago and detroit, the afro-american workers had a jobless rate of over 10 per cent.

it was reported that the number of the u.s. unemployed and semi-unemployed workers is still increasing. at the beginning of february this year more than 50,000 motor workers were given a forced leave in detriot. u.s. bourgeois press were worried about the prospect that the number of unemployed workers will still rise in the coming several months.

the sharp increase of unemployment in the country is one of the important indications that the united states is stepping into a new economic crisis. it also demonstrates that the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups are viciously shifting the burden of economic crisis onto the working people. it will certainly result in further sharpening class contradictions at home and arouse still greater resistance of the working people.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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"EXPERTS" VS. WORKERS

Criticize "Experts Run Factories" Till It Stinks,
Greet Upsurge of New Leap Forward

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Revolutionary Committee of Iron Smeltery of Peking Iron and Steel Corporation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 29, 1970)

Bourgeois experts must not be allowed to run factories, because they will inevitably usurp the power of the Party and the working class, says the following article.

However, the article insists that a line of demarcation should be drawn between bourgeois experts and "revolutionary" technical personnel, who are essential but must receive "re-education" from the working class to rid themselves of the poison of "experts run factories."--SCMP Ed.

While we enter the great decade of the seventies in heroic, fighting steps, a gratifying leap forward situation has appeared on our industrial front. The socialist revolutionary emulation movement advances in waves, each higher than the preceding one, the mass movement of technical innovation forges ahead vigorously, and the situation of both revolution and production becomes better and better.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "China should make a greater contribution to mankind." In the face of the new situation and new tasks, we must push forward and examine the struggle-criticism-transformation with Chairman Mao's great strategic thought of "Increase vigilance and defend the Motherland" and "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disaster, and do everything for the people." We must further and thoroughly eliminate the remaining poison of "Experts run factories" and expose its reactionary character, so as to further implement the Party's mass line, develop to the utmost degree the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary technicians, and push forward the new upsurge of industrial production that has already appeared.

"Experts Run Factories" Means Seizure of Power From the Party and the Working Class

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All revolutionary struggle in the world is for the sake of seizing political power and consolidating it. The counter-revolutionaries are struggling desperately against the forces of revolution also entirely for the sake of maintaining their political power." Industrial and mining enterprises constitute the economic lifeline of socialism and an important component part of the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In whose hands is grasped the leadership of these enterprises and the line along which they advance is an important question that has a direct bearing on whether the proletarian dictatorship can be consolidated or not. "Experts run factories," which Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang energetically promoted, was an important means by which they waged a desperate struggle against the forces of revolution.

After the liberation, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Step by step, learn to administer cities and rehabilitate and develop the urban productive enterprises," our working class, who took the State leadership power in their hands for the first time, quickly rehabilitated and developed the national economy. However, the defeated class were not reconciled to their political defeat. Making use of their so-called "knowledge" of economic management, they tried to match their strength again with the Communist Party and the working class and take back the paradise which they had lost.

When the nationwide liberation was in progress in 1949, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, general representative of the bourgeoisie who had infiltrated into the Party, already openly and boldly opposed the great leader Chairman Mao's great instruction, "It is necessary to rely on the working class wholeheartedly," and vilified the working class, saying that they "may be unreliable at certain periods of time." Meanwhile, he energetically praised the "knowledge" and "experience" of the capitalists and bourgeois "experts," saying that "Industrial production is the main thing in the cities. Here the capitalists know more than we and the workers, and therefore they occupy a very high position in production." He also cried, "We must learn from the Kuomintang engineers...and rely in particular on factory managers and engineers," etc.

The great Lenin said, "In which class political power is held? This decides everything." Having usurped leadership power, the bourgeoisie would necessarily try to reform the world in accordance with their image. The small handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party and bourgeois technical "authorities" therefore freely promoted the sale of such counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods as "production first," "material incentive," and "profit in command." In their position as "experts," they also particularly peddled "technique first," "one with a consummate skill need not be afraid of hunger anywhere," and such bourgeois ideas of personal fame and gain, trying to corrupt the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel from the depth of their souls and "change people before changing the order of things, and change the mind before changing people," so they might restore capitalism.

"Experts Run Factories" Necessarily Opposes Large-Scale Mass Movements

In industrial construction, should we fully rouse the masses and carry on mass movements in a big way, or rely on a handful of bourgeois technical authorities" and operate our enterprises in a dreary manner? This is an important aspect in the struggle between the two lines in industrial and mining enterprises. The great leader Chairman Mao trusts the masses best, relies on them and respects their pioneering spirit, and has incorporated in the famous "Constitution of Anshan Steel Works" the provision that workers should take part in enterprise management. Renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, on the other hand, attacked the revolutionary mass movement as "mob action," being extremely afraid that the masses might rise to rebel against him and overthrow his counter-revolutionary rule. He tried by all means to struggle the revolutionary spirit of the masses with the reactionary line of "experts run factories, and so exercise dictatorship over the working class. Chairman Mao has severely criticized those who opposed large-scale mass movements in the industrial sector, pointing out sharply: "They describe mass movements in the industrial sector as something 'irregular' and speak disparagingly of them as 'rural style of work' and 'guerrilla practice.' That obviously is not right." Guided by Chairman Mao, the people of our country worked up a hightide of the big leap forward in 1958, which hit back effectively at "experts run factories" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i. At present, the broad worker masses are generating inexhaustible creative power in the vigorously developing socialist revolutionary emulation and technical innovation movements. This is a necessary result brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution. However, some people are not yet adequately mentally prepared for the rapidly advancing situation, and have not yet fully realized the great socialist activism latent in the masses. Therefore, while severely criticizing "experts run factories," the leadership at all levels must go deep into the masses, skilfully discover the activism of the masses, stand at the forefront of the movements, properly grasp the typical cases, lead the whole area forward with selected points, and raise the socialist revolutionary emulation movement to a still higher level.

An important means by which Liu Shao-ch'i was able to promote "experts run factories" and suppress the revolutionary mass movement was the binding of the masses hand and foot with unreasonable rules and regulations. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a small handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities," acting in accordance with the black wishes of Liu Shao-ch'i, regarded the workers as objects for control and formulated innumerable bourgeois and complex rules and regulations for them. They provided the bourgeois technical "authorities" with powers of one sort or another, while the workers could only submit themselves to their authority. The bourgeois technical "authorities" used these rules and regulations as an instrument through which to exercise bourgeois dictatorship.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution we smashed the unreasonable rules and regulations that controlled, checked and suppressed the workers. We retained the reasonable rules and regulations and established new rules and systems. We think that the reasonable rules and systems have come from a summing up by us workers through long years of production practice and are formed of the blood and sweat of us workers, while the idea that all rules and regulations are without exception instruments of control, onbstruction and suppression is wrong and must be resolutely opposed. We feel that reasonable rules and systems will not only not bind the masses hand and foot, but help to promote the development of production. The working class are best organized and disciplined. We must consciously observe the necessary rules and regulations and combine the sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm with the spirit of strict scientific analysis, so as to win new victories of revolution and production.

"Experts Run Factories" Would Necessarily Promote the Philosophy of Compradors and Foreigner's Slave As Well As the Doctrine of Crawling at a Snail's Pace

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "We cannot follow the old road of technological development of other countries and crawl after them at a snail's pace." "The Chinese people have high aspirations and ability, and will catch up with and surpass the world advanced level in the not far distant future."

The philosophy of "catching up with and surpassing" is a proletarian philosophy, an important component part of the great guideline of "independence, self-determination, self-reliance." It reflects the strong wishes and demands of the broad masses of working people and represents the basic interests of the proletariat. Why do the broad masses of working people have such high revolutionary fervor and socialist consciousness? Because they are determined to change the backward economic aspect of our country as soon as possible. The bourgeois technical "authorities," on the other hand, are dominated by their own class status, their world outlook, and the slave-education they received. To let these people run factories is to promote "the philosophy of compradors and foreigner's slaves" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace."

In the great proletarian cultural revolution the masses completely discredited "experts run factories," swept away the philosophy of compradors and foreigner's slaves, and on the basis of preparedness for war and self-reliance, worked hard and thriftily, and greatly promoted the revolutionary spirit of opening our own way to industrial development by breaking superstitions, liberating the mind, and overthrowing foreign rules and regulations. In many areas local industries were rapidly developed by making use of local resources and combining native with foreign methods. However, there were some who, whenever industry was mentioned, would think of "regularization," want big and foreign things, and always ask the State for help in the form of money, equipment and technical strength. All this was a reflection of the fact that the poisonous influence of "experts run factories" and "the philosophy of compradors and foreigner's slaves" was not yet thoroughly removed. Self-reliance is reliance on our own strength. But where is the "strength"? It is latent in the broad masses. If only the masses grasp the thought of Mao Tse-tung, they will have no fear of Heaven or earth, foreigners or "authorities." They may work all kinds of earthly miracle, and can trample all difficulties under foot.

Revolutionary Technical Personnel Must Voluntarily Accept "Re-Education" and Earnestly Eliminate Poisonous Influence of "Experts Run Factories"

We criticize "experts run factories" because we want to strengthen leadership by the Party, wholeheartedly rely on the working class, and carry out mass movements on a large scale. The working class, being always the masters of their enterprises, must hold firmly in their hands the seal of power of their factories to insure that their enterprises will forever advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Here a question is put forward, and that is, care should be taken to re-educate the large numbers of graduates of institutions of higher learning and secondary schools who have been engaged in work for a long time or who are being engaged in work, so as to enable them to integrate themselves with workers and peasants. There must be some of them who integrate well with the workers and peasants and who have made inventions or created something. These should be given publicity by way of encouragement. Only a very small number of them who won't do, i.e., the so-called diehard capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical authorities and those who have incurred the great wrath of the people and who must be struck down. Even these should be given a way out. The policy of giving them no way out is not a proletarian policy." In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, we must draw a line clearly between bourgeois technical "authorities" and revolutionary technical personnel while criticizing "experts run factories." It is necessary to insist firmly on "re-educating" the revolutionary technical personnel and helping them change their old way of thinking, and at the same time to give full play to their role, so they may contribute what they can toward the building of their socialist Motherland. After being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary technical personnel have greatly increased their ideological consciousness. However, we must also see that engineers and technicians from old schools have received bourgeois education, that they are

poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and that they have long been in a state of "three separation." Ideologically many of them are wavering. Their ideological reform is long-termed and difficult, and can never be accomplished overnight. The poisonous influence of "experts run factories" is clearly marked in them, and such bourgeois ideas as "technique first" and "being famous and distinguished" exist in them in varying degrees. At present, views that "technique is useless," "great talent is used for small ends," and "it is unfortunate to have gone to school" are found among some technical personnel. These views are really reproductions of "technique first" and "going to school in order to be officials" under the new situation, and reflect the wavering character of intellectuals in the course of their re-education. Both kinds of manifestation come in fact from the same cuase of illness, i.e., bourgeois individualism, and show that the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "experts run factories" and such counter-revolutionary revisionism is not yet completely removed from the minds of some comrades. Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Unless they integrate themselves with the workers and peasant masses, the intellectuals will be able to accomplish nothing. The ultimate line of demarcation between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary ones lies in whether they are willing to and in fact integrate themselves with the worker and peasant masses." The broad masses of revolutionary technical personnel must realize that they can be intellectuals acceptable to workers, peasants and soldiers only if they study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, firmly and unwaveringly take the road of integration from the workers, peasants and soldiers, rectify their attitude, deal with themselves correctly, actively take part in labor, consciously accept "re-education," thoroughly change their old ways of thinking, and voluntarily play their proper role in their respective posts.

Facts show that the Party's policy can best fully mobilize the active factors of technical personnel. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the worker masses of our smeltery boldly use the revolutionary technical personnel in the course of their re-education and ceaselessly carry out re-education of them while boldly using them. As a result, the broad masses of revolutionary technical personnel have undergone deep changes in their spiritual aspect. The more than ten important innovations, including an air blast machine for blast furnaces, which our smeltery has recently successfully tested, are accomplished with veteran workers as the backbone assisted by technical personnel. The broad masses of technical personnel profoundly realize that Liu Shao-ch'i's "experts run factories" and "technique first" is a sugar-coated poison, the object of which is to lead intellectuals to an anti-Party, anti-socialist road antagonistic to that of the workers, peasants and soldiers, whereas Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line shows the greatest concern for the intellectuals and points out for them a bright road of everlasting revolution.

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In short, "experts run factories" relies on bourgeois technical "authorities," opposes the launching of mass movements in a big way in industrial and mining enterprises, promotes "the philosophy of compradors and foreigner's slaves" and the doctrine of "crawling at a snail's pace," puts into effect bourgeois dictatorship over the worker masses, and induces technical personnel to leave the worker masses. Its ultimate object is to suppress the enthusiasm of the worker masses and usurp the Party's leadership over industrial and mining enterprises. As a result of renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's promotion of "experts run factories," development of productivity in our country has been greatly impeded.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force that pushes forward the development of our social productivity." In the great proletarian cultural revolution we have taken back the power usurped by the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities," severely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "experts run factories," etc., inspired the creative spirit of the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel, and greatly promoted the development of productivity. A hightide of a new leap forward is being formed. In this hightide of leap forward, we are further eliminating the remaining poison of "experts run factories." The activism of the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary technical personnel will surely be further developed.

The great leader waves his hand, whereupon the revolutionary people march forward. We must closely rally around the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, make revolution and work hard at whatever cost, and create even more outstanding achievements. Let the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries tremble in the face of the hightide of our new leap forward!

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PUBLIC HEALTH

The Red Sun Shines Over Ch'ienteng Commune, the Masses Send Away the "Plague God"

- a report on an investigation of prevention and cure of schistosomiasis in Ch'ienteng commune, K'unshan hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1970)

> The campaign to eradicate schistosomiasis, started when the communists first took power in China, is still going on apparently unabated in Kiangsu and neighboring provinces. But emphasis is now placed on the efforts of the masses themselves and on the service of "barefoot doctors" in stamping out the disease.--SCMP Ed.

Ch'ienteng commune is situated in an area criss-crossed by river and streams south of the Yangtze. Before the nationwide liberation, as a result of the heavy suppression by the three big mountains, namely, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism, schistosomiasis (snail fever) was widely prevalent and countless poor and lower-middle peasants had their lives taken away by the "plague god." In 1939, there were 20 families, or 96 people, in Chuszupin and T'umaching, two natural villages in Nanchinhsing brigade. In less than a decade, 76 people died of schistosomiasis and eight families perished. "Chuszupin became a land of snails and T'umaching a village of rotten trees." This really was a miserable scene in which "the incontinent pest crumbled a thousand hamlets, thousands of households dwindled, and phantoms sang with glee."

After the nationwide liberation, shown kind concern by the Party and Chairman Mao and illuminated by Chairman Mao's brilliant poem, "Farewell to the Plague God," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants surmounted difficulties and worked to prevent and cure schistosomiasis. Particularly, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants firmly grasped the power of leadership over the prevention and cure of schistosomiasis and trained "barefoot doctors" of their own. They perseveringly relied on own effort and won great victories. Almost all the more than 3,600,000 square meters of land in the whole commune which was infested with snails had been disinfected, and more than 10,000 patients suffering from snail fever, including more than 170 patients whose illness had worsened to the late stage and who had lost their laboring abilities, recovered their health after being given medical treatment. Environmental sanitation also went through a profound change.

Today, in Ch'ienteng commune, every one is healthy and strong and full of vitality. The commune members tightly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production and work enthusiastically. They supply to the State more than 15 million catties of commodity grain a year, each of the commune members with laboring abilities supplying an average of more than 1,600 catties, thus giving vigorous support to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is really a scene in which "spring breezes fan the willows to a myriad wisps; six hundred million people become critics."

In Ch'ienteng commune, the earth-shaking change has greatly aroused the boundlessly deep proletarian affection of the poor and lower-middle peasants for great leader Chairman Mao. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "Chairman Mao is our savior. He leads us to overthrow the three big mountains, to embark on the road of collectivization and to eradicate poverty. He also calls upon us to send away the 'plague god' and to eliminate the disease. We poor and lower-middle peasants must never forget our origin."

The major experience of Ch'ienteng commune in preventing and curing schistosomiasis is as follows:

1. Tightly grasping the fundamentals and persisting in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the fight against schistosomiasis, some cadres and some of the masses of Ch'ienteng commune had the erroneous idea that "production was a 'hard' task and the prevention of schistosomiasis a 'soft' one and this disease prevention would hinder production."

To heighten their understanding, the commune leadership continuously organized the cadres and the masses to study great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work," and the series of his instructions on the prevention of schistosomiasis. This made them understand deeply that prevention of schistosomiasis was a major problem concerning the strengthening of combat preparedness, protection of the people's physical health, development of agricultural production, and consolidation of the collective economy.

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they correctly handled the relationship between the prevention of schistosomiasis and production, placed this preventive work in the agenda of the leaderships at various levels, examined this work periodically, charged some people to take care of this work, and grasped the essential points so as to set the area in motion.

In the brigades and production teams, prevention and cure groups were set up with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay and with revolutionary cadres and "barefoot doctors" taking part in them, so that arrangements were made every quarter and actions taken every month. While planning and arranging revolution and production, they also drew up plans and made arrangements for prevention of schistosomiasis. While summing up

and examining their work, they also summed up and examined the prevention of schistosomiasis. The most fundamental experience gained by Ch'ienteng commune was that the proletarian politics must be perseveringly brought to the fore and Mao Tse-tung's thought put in command of prevention of schistosomiasis.

2. Tightly grasping the revolutionary mass criticism by taking the struggle between the two lines as the key link.

The prevention of schistosomiasis in the past decade and more in Ch'ienteng commune was constantly accompanied by the violent struggle between the two lines. The poor and lower-middle peasants perseveringly upheld Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought tit for tat against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In 1958, great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant poem, "Farewell to the Plague God," was published. The handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party hated it bitterly and feared it mortally. They jumped out immediately to oppose Chairman Mao's instruction and remarked maliciously that the mass campaign was a "brag" and "could not guarantee quality."

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants fully demonstrated the superiority of "being larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership" of the people's communes and fought with united efforts against the "plague god." In the course of building water conservation projects and accumulating manure, they vigorously eliminated the snails and traced the causes of this disease and rendered medical treatment on a big scale. A scene of a big forward leap emerged in which "gleaming mattocks fall on heaven-high peaks and mighty arms move rivers, rock the earth." They took solid action to counter-attack the shameless slander of the handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party.

In 1964, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the departments dealing with prevention of schistosomiasis again sent some so-called experts to this commune. These experts said that "insecticide must be used to eliminate the snail" and "the native method of eliminating the snail by burying it in the soil is unscientific." The poor and lower-middle peasants said with indignation: "Who says that the native method of eliminating the snail by burying it in the soil is unscientific? To mobilize the masses is the most scientific method; elimination of the snail is a science."

An upsurge of the mass campaign to eliminate the snail by the native method of burying it in the soil was set in motion immediately in the whole commune. More than 6,000 people with laboring abilities were organized to work in eight areas and to build 28 dikes to surround the snail-infested areas. Depending on the wisdom and strength of the masses of people, they fought battles of annihilation on a big scale and drained away the water in more than 600 rivers and watercourses. They laid emphasis on the native method of eliminating the snail by burying it in the soil and took the use of insecticide as a supplementary measure. They worked vigorously in this

way for half of a month and eliminated the snails in the watercourses, ditches and paddy fields. The area of land infested by snail was reduced by 92 percent. The intense fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution completely buried Liu Shao-ch'i, a political "plague god," and opened the road of destroying the "plague god" in the natural world.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres took Mao Tse-tung's thought as a powerful weapon and the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link and set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types to vigorously eulogize the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work and to extensively expose and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of "the line of experts" and "putting technique in the first position," thereby crushing the conspiracy of the handful of class enemies to sabotage and interfere with the prevention of schistosomiasis. The revolutionary mass criticism vigorously pushed forward the penetrating development of the prevention of schistosomiasis.

3. Giving the masses free rein and conducting mass campaigns on a big scale.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." In the course of preventing schistosomiasis in the past decade and more, this commune constantly trusted the masses and relied on them; they fought a battle of annihilation and a protracted war. They learned from long-term practice that the schistosome and its intermediate host, the snail, were living things and that if they slackened their effort even slightly, the schistosome would spread and the disease would become more serious.

On the basis of this law, they tightly grasped the opportune moments for prevention of schistosomiasis and conducted a mass campaign by integrating it with production. Usually, "barefoot doctors" and health workers were organized to fight a protracted war and to tightly grasp the various links of such routine as elimination of the snail, control of nightsoil disposal, and medical treatment, so as not to give the "plague god" a chance.

The broad masses consciously and actively fought against schistosomiasis. They fought arduously on the reedy beaches, building dikes to surround the land infested with snails, so as to annihilate the snails. In Nanchinhsing and T'aohsing brigades, the poor and lower-middle peasants displayed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and, taking advantage of the moments when the level of water subsided and the beaches dried up in winter, dug lumps of earth on the beaches where the snails multiplied, and built long dikes. In the close to 500 mow of barren land which was formerly demarcated by the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" as "forbidden areas," the snails were eliminated and paddy was planted. After that, the "injurious beaches" became "fields yielding 1,000 catties of grain," and the "reedy ponds" became "granaries."

4. Training a force of prevention and cure that is not divorced from production.

The leadership of Ch'ienteng commune has learned deeply from the practice of struggle that in order to grasp the power of prevention and cure of schisotosmiasis and to quicken the elimination of this disease, it is necessary not only to bring the role of the medical workers into full play, but also train "barefoot doctors" and health workers and bring their role into play. There are now in the whole commune 445 "barefoot doctors" and health workers, of whom the vast majority are children of poor and lower-middle peasants.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have red hearts and bright eyes and high consciousness, defy fatigue and dirty work, fear neither hardship nor death, and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants completely and wholly. They have become a backbone force in the prevention of schistosomiasis. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise them, saying: "Formerly the 'doctors in hose' put on their work clothes and went from one village to another, taking with them a big pile of black forms and saying nice things but not knowing how to do the work. Now our 'barefoot doctors' roll up the legs of their trousers and work with their own hands. They are our good 'advisers.'" In the three years and more during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "barefoot doctors" and the health workers examined the stool of more than 37,000 people and gave medical treatment to more than 19,000 people.

- Revolutionary Committee of K'unshan Hsien, Kiangsu Province

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We Must Wipe Out Schistosomiasis Without Fail

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man is the most valuable of all things in the world." To thoroughly eliminate schistosomiasis which does the biggest harm to the people in rural areas in South China, to protect the people's health and to push forward revolution and production is a very important task. Since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, many localities have paid close attention to this task, grasping it tightly and doing it carefully, have mobilized the masses to do it, and have made enormous achievements in this concern.

But, some people put the prevention and cure of schistosomiasis in a position parallel to the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, saying, "We are busy with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. How can we spare time to deal with prevention of schisotosmiasis?" This viewpoint is wrong. We should not regard the prevention and cure of schistosomiasis as something which is not related to the great proletarian cultural revolution. We should regard it as a component part of this revolution, a component part and even an important part of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign on the front of public health. The socialist revolution aims at further liberating and protecting the social productive forces. If the people are endangered by disease, the newborn revolutionary committee must put this important matter in its agenda, link it with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and grasp it seriously. Otherwise, it can neither really implement Chairman Mao's great directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," nor carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation concretely.

Some other people say: "We are busy with production. We cannot take care of it." This opinion is still more untenable. If the "plague god" is allowed to exist, the laboring power will be weakened. Isn't this an immediate obstacle to socialist production?

Formerly, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in public health and interfered with the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in public health, bringing tremendous danger to the prevention and cure of schisotosmiasis. In the current great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois headquarters with renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i as the leader has been completely destroyed and Liu Shao-ch'i, the biggest "plague god" politically, has been toppled. This creates very favorable conditions for us to completely wipe away the "plague god" in the natural world--schistosomiasis. We must obey great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation," carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, eliminate Liu Shao-ch'i's pernicious influence of counter-revolutionary revisionism, apply the viewpoint of class struggle, of the struggle for production and of the preparedness against war in analyzing problems, seriously grasp the prevention of schistosomiasis, arrive at a right viewpoint, see the conditions clearly, be resolute, adopt a correct method, and fight a "people's war" to wipe out the "plague god."

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Use Medicinal Herbs To Eliminate the Snail

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1970)

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teachings about "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and about definite elimination of schistosomiasis, the revolutionary committee of Juich'ang hsien fully mobilizes the masses to fight a "people's war" to wipe out snails.

The first question met in the course of eliminating the snail is the shortage of insecticide. What should they do? Should they ask for assistance from the State, or should they take the road of self-reliance? The poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiayuan brigade, Fanchen commune, dared to think and to act. They used medicinal herbs experimentally to eliminate the snail and scored good results. Upon discovering this, the responsible comrade of the hsien revolutionary committee who was working in Fanchen commune gave them active support in the experiment and helped them carry on the experiment in Fanchen brigade. A thick solution was obtained by boiling the medicinal herbs and sprayed in the fields and ditches. The snails were poisoned to death in a few minutes.

After the experiment on the use of medicinal herbs to wipe out snails proved successful, the hsien revolutionary committee mobilized the masses more extensively to suggest prescriptions and drugs and collected and adjusted the prescriptions of medicinal herbs widely adopted by the people. Meanwhile, it organized the masses and the medical workers to go to gather medicinal herbs on the hills and to carry out experiments. The medical post in Kaofeng commune was able, in only five days, to make 24 kinds of herbal medicine for wiping out the snails. Fifty-nine kinds of herbal medicine had been trial made by various localities in this hsien for wiping out the snail. These kinds of herbal medicine proved very successful in indoor and outdoor experiments. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "It is fine to use medicinal herbs to wipe out the snails."

- Revolutionary Committee of Juich'eng Hsien, Kiangsi Province

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Prevent and Cure Schistosomiasis Through Self-Reliance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1970)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our hsien resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work and, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and working with gleaming mattacks and mighty arms, fought a spectacular people's war to defeat the "plague god."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." In spring 1969, a mighty army of 150,000 people was organized in our hsien to wipe out the snail. They turned the turfs filled stagnant pools and dug watercourses, opening war on the "plague god."

There was in Tsengfeng brigade, Ts'aoching commune, a wide river where the banks were high and reeds throve. It was a good place for snails to breed. This problem had not been completely solved in the past. Last year, the masses of this brigade got mobilized and put forth a clarion call, "Fight bitterly against the reeds, completely wipe out the snails, strengthen ourselves physically, unsparingly defeat the evil ambition of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries." While levelling the land, they wiped out the snails and reclaimed land from the reedy beaches and turned it into fertile fields. In the past year and more, the areas infested with snails were repeatedly examined and campaigns were conducted on more than ten occasions to wipe out the snails, and the number of patients contracting schistosomiasis who had their illness cured was more than double the total number of patients contracting the same disease who had their illness cured in the past 15 years.

The first question met in the course of curing large numbers of patients was the shortage of medical manpower. What should be done? We broke the rules of the bourgeois academic "authorities" and thoroughly changed the old method of relying on the medical personnel sent from cities and townships and sending the patients to townships for medical treatment and adopted the method of "training soldiers in battle." We trained more than 600 "barefoot doctors" who were capable of both prevention and cure of the disease, linked them with the medical workers of the municipal health work teams and communal clinics and formed a mighty force which rendered medical service by shock tactics. To give the patients contracting schistosomiasis faster and better medical treatment locally, we set up close to 100 medical posts in various brigades where this disease was prevalent. These medical posts lacked housing and equipment and had insufficient beds, but the poor and lower-middle peasants spared some of their rooms for the patients, used doors as beds for the patients, and lent to the medical posts their tables, benches and water jars.

With "barefoot doctors" as its mainstay, this medical force displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to overcome difficulties and cured not only many patients whose illness was at the early stage,

but also those patients whose illness was at the late stage and who had complications of diseases.

Hou Ou-ying, a poor-peasant commune member of Hungwei brigade, Changnien commune, was in the grip of a complication of diseases for 13 years. She regained her health after being given careful medical treatment by "barefoot doctors." She said with excitement: "My illness could not be cured when Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work was dominant. Now the 'barefoot doctors' educated by Chairman Mao called on me on their initiative and cured my illness. Chairman Mao is really a bosom friend of us poor and lower-middle peasants!"

Capital funds and materials were lacking in building harmless septic tanks. Displaying the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, the poor and lower-middle peasants employed all means available and built harmless septic tanks by the native method. In Fengwei commune, only 14 harmless septic tanks were built in the past few years. The poor and lower-middle peasants worked vigorously for 40 days in 1969 and built more than 160 such tanks. When bricks were lacking, the commune members defied hardship and went to the riverside to pick stones during their rest hours and regardless of remuneration. When steel was lacking in making reinforced concrete, they used bamboo in its place. Wooden planks were needed when pouring in cement, the commune members used the wooden planks of the doors of their houses. When timber, brick and tile were lacking in setting up the latrines, they wove mats of bamboo, reeds and sorghum stalks and pasted mud on them and used them as walls. It was by this native method that Fengwei commune saved a big amount of money and material for the State and the collective.

- Revolutionary Committee of Chinshan Hsien, Shanghai Municipality

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PLA

Chinese PLA Men Vigilant in Safeguarding Great Socialist Motherland

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army defending the frontiers and coasts were highly vigilant at their fighting posts while the people throughout the country enjoyed the spring festival.

people's navy ever alert in defending territorial waters

on the eve of the spring festival, naval vessel no. 49 was ordered to sea. reciting aloud chairman mao's great instruction: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", the crew started the voyage. the temperature dropped sharply and a gale blew up, causing heavy seas.

chin yung-li, a "five-good" fighter, who was on watch, was soaked by mountainous waves sweeping over his head. his hair and eyebrows were covered with icicles. he stood firm on duty and recited chairman mao's great instruction: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." he kept watch, his eyes peeled for any suspicious object.

wang hai, a new recruit, was the helmsman. comrades wanted to relieve him so that he could rest. but he refused, saying: "in defending chairman mao and our socialist motherland, i fear neither hardship nor death, still less sea sickness".

the gale rose and the sea became more turbulent. the commanders and fighters on board resolutely pledged: "we can defy the angry seas and safeguard the territorial waters because we have the red sun shining in our hearts. the enemy will be wiped out if he dares to come."

braving the gale and the heavy seas, the p.l.a. navymen went on patrolling three days and nights, and victoriously fulfilled their mission.

patrolling frontiers day and night

on the snowstorm-swept pamirs, detachments sent out by a p.l.a. frontier post maintained a day and night patrol during the spring festival on the plateau over 5,000 metres above sea level.

at dawn the day before the spring festival, the detachment headed by deputy company commander liu fu-chin rode off toward the ice peak through heavy snow. because the air is so rare, the armymen were seized by mountain sickness. the deputy company commander led the fighters to study chairman mao's great teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield". this increased their militant will.

approaching the peak, the horses could no longer climb. on foot the armymen advanced up the slope which has a gradient of over 70 degrees, each carrying a load of 20 kilogrammes.

lack of oxygen made them dizzy and their limbs were numb. every step forward required great effort. but the heroic p.l.a. men armed with mao tsetung thought headed for where the hazards were greatest and finally accomplished their mission.

sentinels for motherland and people

while the people throughout the country were spending the spring festival, the commanders and fighters of a frontier company on a snow-covered grassland in inner mongolia were defending the northern frontier of the motherland with high vigilance.

on the eve of the spring festival, deputy political instructor pai shan went around to every sentry-box and outpost and studied chairman mao's teachings with the fighters. he asked them to be alert to intrigues by the class enemy and be ready at all times to give the enemy a mortal blow should he dare to invade.

after standing guard throughout the night, mongolian fighter paiyila set out again in high spirits with the patrol group early on the first day of the spring festival. they advanced through knee-deep snow, braving the biting wind. when they were half-way up a mountain, paiyila was exhausted and his feet dragged. he recalled chairman mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)." this teaching reminded him that he was carrying out the glorious task of defending the great socialist motherland and, filled with new strength, he charged uphill.

after finishing their patrol, the fighters said with pride: "we stand on the grassland and face peking, chairman mao and we are of one heart; defending the frontiers of the motherland, we feel happy whatever the hardship and fatigue exclamation"

• joint patrol by armymen and civilians along east china sea coast

an island on the east china sea coastal front is patrolled jointly by the p.l.a. men and local militiamen of a production brigade.

on the eve of the spring festival, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters ran a mao tsetung thought study class with the militiamen to study chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland". they invited a 72-year-old poor fisherman to the frontier post to recall the miserable life in the old society and contrast it with their present happiness. full of hatred for imperialist aggression and kuomintang reactionaries, the old man recalled how his right leg was once pierced by a japanese imperialist pirate's bullet while he was fishing at sea. what the old man said aroused their deep hatred of imperialism and social-imperialism.

a heavy mist covered the coast that dark night. the joint patrol went along rugged paths, making their rounds of the frontier posts. they scanned every beach, reef and gorge. they said: "it is an honour and joy for us revolutionary fighters to go on patrol to safeguard the dictatorship of the proletariat."

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

People of All Nationalities in China Pay Regards to Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "support the army and cherish the people", revolutionary committees in all parts of china and revolutionary people of all nationalities have sent delegations to pay their regards to the people's liberation army during the spring festival.

armymen and civilians are unanimous in their determination to hold still higher the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, to make further efforts to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principles: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and to complete all the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress more effectively and quickly.

the delegations from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are composed of representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, red guards, revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionary literary and art workers and family members of armymen and martyrs. the delegations show profound proletarian feelings for the people's army, and cross mountains and rivers to visit distant army units.

in heilungkiang province, which is at the forefront of the struggle against modern revisionism, the delegations from aihwei, hulin, tungning and other localities, made up of leading members of local revolutionary committees and representatives of the revolutionary masses, braved temperatures of more than 30 degrees below zero and crossed mountains to call on their kinsmen defending the frontier. their arrival at the outposts was greeted with the cheers "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" and "if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"

peasants and herdsmen of kazakh, uighur, mongolian, tajik and other nationalities in the ili, tancheng, altai, pamir and other districts in sinkiang rode through the cold wind and snow to where the border defence units are stationed, and held fraternal get-togethers with the armymen. together, they sang the praises of our great leader chairman mao, and voiced their determination to defend the border area well and carry out construction there.

in tibet, the delegation from the revolutionary masses of the ari area called on the armymen at the outposts and paid heart-felt regards to the people's army. they pledged that they would provide powerful backing for the people's liberation army and make their contribution to wiping out any enemy force if it should dare to invade.

on the fukien front, the delegations went by boat to visit the p.l.a. fighters on the coastal islands. the delegation from the fuan administrative area went to pay regards to the crew of the "sea tiger vessel" which was then on patrol duty and another vessel which had once been inspected by our

great leader chairman mao. as soon as the delegates got on board, they conveyed the regards of the people of the whole area to the sailors, told them of the excellent situation in the area in regards to revolution and production, and put on revolutionary performances.

in yunnan, the poor and lower-middle peasants of wa nationality in the tsangyuan wa autonomous county beat drums and gongs as they went to call on the armymen in the border area. they said: "the liberation army was sent to the awa mountain by our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin. the p.l.a. men are our kinsmen, their hearts are linked with ours."

the people praised the p.l.a. for closely following our great leader chairman mao, for the meritorious contributions it has made in defending our socialist motherland and in supporting industry, agriculture and the masses of the left, exercising military control and giving political and military training, and for its achievements in making the army even more revolutionary and militant.

in the course of their visits, the delegations have modestly learned from the people's liberation army. in get-togethers, heart-to-heart talks and meetings where reports were given, they invited p.l.a. commanders and fighters to tell of their experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, in giving prominence to proletarian politics, in observing the "four firsts", in fostering the "three-eight" working style and in carrying out the "four-good company" campaign.

wei feng-ying, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, modestly learned from combat hero leng peng-fei's experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and from his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. leng peng-fei was awarded an order of merit for his exploits in battle on chenpao island. wei feng-ying resolved to make new contributions towards consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. hsu lien-chiao, a revolutionary cadre and standing committee member of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, was particularly inspired by the fighters' resolve to follow our great leader chairman mao closely and their vigour in making revolution. after listening to the experience of an island defence unit, which has been awarded the title of "four-good" unit for nine years running and is a collective pace-setter of the p.l.a. kwangchow units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, a delegation from the swatow administrative region declared that they would take this experience home and spread it widely.

the poor and lower-middle peasants from the chingkang mountains, the cradle of the chinese revolution, presented the p.l.a. fighters with gifts of home-grown red rice and pumpkins and of spears, straw sandals and bamboo spikes used by the red army in the old days. they told the young soldiers stories about the heroic deeds performed during the struggle in the chingkang mountains under the personal leadership of chairman mao. they urged the young men to follow our great supreme commander chairman mao closely and to carry the revolutionary tradition forward, so as to gain still greater glory by making new contributions for the people in the great seventies.

poor and lower-middle peasants from tungpeiwang people's

commune on the outskirts of peking visited a company that had stood guard for the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the party held in march, 1949. they took with them rags that had served as bedding for three generations and torn cotton-padded jackets that had been worn for more than thirty years in old china as well as deeds of sale for children the destitute peasants were forced to sell, to illustrate the bitter lives they used to live before liberation. in recalling the sufferings of the past and describing today's happiness, they urged the armymen not to forget the sufferings of the oppressed and exploited classes, but to remember class hatred so full of blood and tears, and to grip their rifles firmly in defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the visits of revolutionary committee members and revolutionary people from various places greatly inspired the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army. the armymen all said that they would never fail to live up to the expectations of the people all over the country. they would hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought in the new year and make greater contributions in supporting industry, agriculture and the masses of the left, in exercising military control and in giving political and military training. they pledged themselves to bring into play the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and to sharpen their vigilance in defending the motherland. they declared: "if the imperialists, revisionists or reactionaries dare to launch a war of aggression against us, we will wipe out the invading enemy thoroughly, wholly and completely."

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Young Educated Woman Learns Modestly from Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Countryside

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 10, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, thousands upon thousands of educated young people who have settled in the countryside are maturing rapidly in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. chu ssu-tuan is an outstanding example of such young people.

through tempering herself in the countryside, chu ssu-tuan, a junior middle school graduate, has become an outstanding communist party member. she was elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought of hunan province and the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army. she had the honour of attending the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise her as a reliable successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

chairman mao teaches: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

inspired by this, chu ssu-tuan left yiyang city in the summer of 1965 and settled in the fumin production brigade of the fuhsing people's commune in yuanchiang county. the first lesson poor and lower-middle peasants gave her was the history of class struggle in the locality. they told her how the landlords had cruelly exploited the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society. before liberation the poor and lower-meddle peasants suffered untold misery. famines forced many to flee and become beggars. this aroused the anger of chu ssu-tuan who comes from a worker's family. in tears, she told them the history of her family and denounced the vicious old society. she pledged to the poor and lower-middle peasants never to forget the past sufferings of the working people and always to take the revolutionary road and closely follow chairman mao in carrying the revolution through to the end.

choosing to do heavy work, chu ssu-tuan took part in improving the soil by carrying silt from the pond to enrich the fields as soon as she settled in the countryside. after the day's work, her joints were stiff and she ached all over. she drew encouragement from chairman mao's teachings and emulated the heroism of poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming nature. she continued to carry silt for 20 days and stood the test of arduous labour.

while doing physical labour, she learned not only farming skills but, first of all, the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in the summer of her second year in the countryside she was hospitalized for a leg abscess. she kept asking to leave the hospital before the wound was fully healed. as soon as she returned home, she started weeding the field. sweat irritated the wound. the comrades told her to take a rest. but she was inspired by the revolutionary heroism of the hard-working poor and lower-middle peasants, and refused.

she said: "if i get out of hard work, i'll be a straggler on the road of revolutionizing my thinking."

that evening, the pain prevented her from sleeping. she opened the brilliant "selected works of mao tsetung". chairman mao's great teaching "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" gave her inexhaustible strength. she wrote in her diary: "diseases, pains and difficulties are all paper tigers. we can overcome them when we are armed with mao tsetung thought. the harder the struggle, the better the opportunity to remould ourselves." the next day she again joined the commune members in hard work.

chu ssu-tuan was elected a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee in 1968. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness", she learned from poor and lower-middle peasants even more humbly to be re-educated by them. she is determined to keep on contributing to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

SPRING FESTIVAL

Chinese Peasants Revolutionize Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, the chinese peasants, who have been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, spent a revolutionary spring festival this year by breaking with the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes and establishing new ones. they are now vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production in preparation for the approaching spring farming -- the first in 1970's.

while enjoying the festival, don't forget the revolutionary tradition of hard work

in sanwan village, yunghsin county, kiangsi province, where our great leader chairman mao reorganized the revolutionary army in 1927 after the autumn harvest uprising, the poor and lower-middle peasants celebrated the spring festival in a revolutionary way with the p.l.a. men supporting agriculture there.

on the eve of the festival there was a lively revolutionary atmosphere in the sanwan production brigade of the sanwan people's commune which is rich in revolutionary tradition. the poor and lower-middle peasants and the p.l.a. men went in high spirits to the site of the reorganization meeting. they recalled the glorious path which had taken the chinese revolution from victory to victory under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, and sang warm praises of chairman mao's monumental contributions. uncle chung chiu-sheng, who had followed chairman mao in the early days of revolution as a member of the red guards, could not repress his joy and excitement in telling the civilians and armymen how the people of the chingkang mountains had followed our great leader chairman mao in the hard revolutionary struggles. the audience was much moved by uncle chung's description. they declared that during the spring festival, they intended to have a meal of coarse rice and pumpkin, as the revolutionary people of the chingkang mountains had done in those difficult years, so that the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and plain living might be carried forward from generation to generation.

on the eve of the lunar new year, leading members of the communist party branch committees of the sanwan brigade and the p.l.a. unit held a joint mao tsetung thought study class at the house where chairman mao had once lived. together, they studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the struggle in the chingkang mountains" and laid down a new programme of work in accordance with the spirit of the new year's day editorial. they also conscientiously summed up how the two communist party branches had helped and learned from each other. they expressed their determination to follow chairman mao's great strategic plan closely and make every effort to complete all the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress as well and as quickly as possible.

early on the morning of the first day of the spring festival, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the sanwan brigade and the p.l.a. fighters and commanders held a meeting where they pledged themselves to bring about a high tide in making good preparations for the spring farming. after the

meeting, the peasants, carrying their treasured red books with them, went to open up wasteland on the hills and plant saplings, took manure to the fields and levelled the land. the whole mountain area presented a lively scene.

foster new customs of the proletariat, celebrate the spring festival in a revolutionary way

the commune members and cadres of a production brigade in kirin province, northeast china, celebrated the spring festival in a revolutionary way by using mao tsetung thought to destroy the old ideas, culture, customs and habits and to foster new ones.

on the eve of the spring festival, every poor and lower-middle peasant family in the kungchiatun brigade of the chaoyangpo commune in huaiteh county held a mao tsetung thought study class. they recalled the misery of the old society and contrasted that time with the good life of today, and criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

memories of the exploitation and oppression they suffered under the rule of the landlord and capitalist classes and the japanese aggressors aroused profound love in the people for our great leader chairman mao.

on the first day of the spring festival, the brigade party branch sent propaganda teams to tour the production teams. they gave performances which extolled the new people and new things in the brigade that had emerged out of the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and which reflected the upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production. the party branch also organized the militia to carry out military training that day.

the following day, all the production teams in the brigade held study classes to discuss and work out this year's plan for increasing output.

the party branch also mobilized the masses to discuss the harmful effects of the old ideas, culture, customs and habits, and the need to destroy the "four olds" and foster the "four news".

as a result, nobody in the brigade indulged in extravagance during the spring festival. there was no lavish feasting. instead, a revolutionary atmosphere prevailed.

celebrate the spring festival without forgetting the past misery of the poor and lower-middle peasants

during the spring festival, a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevailed in a production brigade which is well known in hopei province as an advanced unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

every poor and lower-middle peasant family in the sanchiaotsun brigade of the yungan commune, chengting county, held meetings on spring festival day to recall the misery of the old society and contrast it with the present happy life.

at the home of the old poor peasant woman liu chiao-chieh, the whole family sat under a portrait of chairman mao in the morning for their mao tsetung thought study class.

liu chiao-chieh told the children of the family's sufferings before liberation. in the dark old society, the landlord forced her parents to sell three of the family of six. she herself became a housemaid in the landlord's house when she was seven. her life was full of misery. it was chairman mao who saved her from that hell. as she recalled her past, she told the children never to forget how the working people suffered in old china. she told them never to forget the goodness of chairman mao. this gave the children a profound education.

similar stories roused the poor and lower-middle peasants' hatred for the handful of class enemies. at noon, the whole brigade held a revolutionary mass criticism meeting. full of hatred for the class enemy, the old poor peasants, the women and the little red soldiers (members of a children's revolutionary organization similar to the red guards among the youth) roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the revolutionary mass criticism aroused the people's enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production. they pledged to do better this year in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, in grasping revolution and in promoting production.

this brigade reaped a good harvest of 7.5 tons of grain per hectare and over 1.3 tons of ginned cotton per hectare last year. they expressed their determination to grow more grain and cotton this year by continuing to extend the acreage, by inter-planting and by growing catch crops, so as to make new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

educated city youth spend revolutionized festival with peasants

young people with education who left the cities to settle in the wuchiaotzu brigade of the pingan people's commune in liaoning province, northeast china, spent the first spring festival of the 1970's with the poor and lower-middle peasants. during the festival they widely propagated mao tsetung thought and organized activities to support the army and to help the families of armymen. they put on short, vivid, revolutionary performances which brought out the present situation and stressed current tasks. they presented a portrait of chairman mao to uncle miao, a soldier's father, and hung it in the lightest place in his house, then read quotations from chairman mao with him in front of the portrait. uncle miao was moved to say: "you're indeed good successors of us poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

to add significance to the festival, the young people and the poor and lower-middle peasants ate meals of chaff and bitter wild herbs -- the common diet of the poor in old china -- in order not to forget the past misery. over these meals, veteran poor peasants were invited to describe the miseries they had gone through in the old society, giving the young people a good class education. seventyfive-year old grandma sun told how she had spent half of life begging, and she condemned the evil old society in no uncertain manner. her story roused great anger in the young people, who said that they would always remember the sufferings of the labouring classes and make themselves worthy revolutionary successors. then they analyzed the new situation and new trends in the class

struggle with the poor and lower-middle peasants, criticized a rich peasant who had carried out sabotage and repudiated the theory of the "dying out of class struggle" spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

early in the morning on the first day of the spring festival, the young people from the cities sat in a circle in front of a portrait of chairman mao and studied the brilliant three constantly read articles again. they expressed their determination to march courageously on the great road indicated by chairman mao and contribute their share to the construction of the socialist new countryside. the study concluded, they took up farm tools and baskets and sang revolutionary songs as they set out to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in making intensive preparations for the spring farming.

INDUSTRY

Chinese Industrial, Communication, Transportation Departments Fulfill January Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

inspired by chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial, chinese workers and revolutionary cadres on the industrial, communication and transportation fronts have redoubled their efforts to grasp revolution and promote production and won victories in both in january, the first month of the 1970's.

taking these instructions and the editorial as their weapon, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians in the shanghai steel industry grasped class struggle in the economic field and this led to a big boost in production. they overfulfilled the state quotas for january in both steel and rolled steel production. at the same time, they improved the quality of the steel and reduced the consumption of raw materials, and successfully trial-produced a number of new materials to meet the urgent demands of the state.

the workers of the second converter workshop at the shanghai no. 3 steel mill continued to criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this made them clearer on the need to produce more and better steel for the revolution. they improved the quality of steel ingots in january and, cut the amount of metal used in smelting a ton of steel by 14 kilogrammes on the average.

the shanghai no. 1 steel mill surpassed the january steel production plan by nine per cent, and successfully trial-produced four new varieties of high-quality steel.

by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, the workers under the yumen oilfield administrative bureau also overfulfilled the state plan for january. they extracted 17 per cent more crude oil than in january last year, and the gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants produced this january were 100 per cent up to standard, while there was a remarkable reduction in the consumption of coal and electricity.

greeting 1970 in even higher spirits and with greater militancy, the workers have reached a new high in grasping revolution and promoting production. they have already broken from the convention of doing less drilling in winter when the ground is frozen hard. by exploiting every potential, they have kept in operation a number of wells that used to be closed down in winter and raised the output of low-yielding wells. as a result, oil output has increased steadily.

leading members of the revolutionary committee of the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant responded to our great leader chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well" by going to work at the grass-root levels, and summing up and popularizing the experience of pace-setters without loss of time. thus they spurred on revolution and production, and this resulted in the fulfilment of the january plan for motor vehicle output ahead of schedule.

with the assistance of the people's liberation army men supporting the left, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant continued to put revolution in command of production. by running a large number of mao tsetung thought study classes, they armed the revolutionary workers with mao tsetung thought and launched a profound revolutionary mass criticism campaign to heighten the latter's consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they looked at, examined and did everything from the viewpoint of preparedness against war, achieving in the process a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. the plant as a whole fulfilled its january plan eleven days ahead of schedule; establishing an all-time record in production for the month of january. the casting shop also completed its january plan eleven days ahead of schedule, while tripling the january output of last year. revolutionary workers in the assembly shop broke away from conventions and beat previous records again and again.

at the sinankiang hydro-electric power station near hangchow, east china, members of the revolutionary committee joined the revolutionary workers in various kinds of mao tsetung thought study classes in january, where they carefully studied chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial. while keeping in mind the whole situation and making great efforts to do their own job well, the revolutionary workers fulfilled the january state target for electricity output eleven days ahead of schedule, thus providing strong support for industry and agriculture.

in peking, members of all the revolutionary committees of the peking railway administration went deep into basic units right from the beginning of the new year. there they gave leadership to the revolutionary workers in study classes for implementing chairman mao's important instructions and the spirit of the new year's day editorial, so that the great mass movement for the study and application of mao tsetung thought in a living way might be integrated with all the work involved in struggle-criticism-transformation and so that their work as a whole might be pushed ahead.

the revolutionary committees of the railway sub-administrations of peking, tientsin, tatung and shihchiachuang have launched open-door rectification campaigns to measure the ideology and work of the leading members against the yardstick of the spirit of the new year's day editorial, to listen to criticism and suggestions from the revolutionary workers and to sum up the work. these campaigns have provided strong

impetus for the raising of production. the transport target set by the peking railway administration was reached ahead of time. the average daily volume of freight loaded and unloaded was 11.9 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively above that in the corresponding period of last year.

under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", revolutionary workers on shanghai's communication and transport front have brought about a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production and by dint of vigorous effort they came through january with flying colours. the shanghai railway administration, port administration, maritime navigation administration and communications and transport bureau all overfulfilled their january targets ahead of schedule.

COAL MINING

Chinese Coal Miners Score Outstanding Achievements During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and the strong determination to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, the revolutionary miners in china's chief coalfields, including the fushun, kailan and tatung coalfields, persevered in production on holiday shifts during the spring festival. by firmly grasping revolution and vigorously promoting production, they have scored outstanding achievements in production.

a lively atmosphere of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" prevailed throughout the fushun coalfield, a well-known coal mining area in northeast china. all the mines and workshops under the fushun coalfield administration have run mao tsetung thought study classes which focused on the need to grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines firmly. leading revolutionary committee members went to the pits to hold meetings with the mining teams, where they exchanged experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and recalled the miseries suffered by miners in the old society and contrasted that time with the good life today. the leading members also joined the workers in revolutionary mass criticism. all this has greatly spurred the miners' enthusiasm for production. the miners under the administration, who had already fulfilled the january state plan two days ahead of schedule, turned out twelve per cent more coal than the state plan laid down from february 5th to 7th. at the hungchi mine the january state plan was topped by more than 11,000 tons of coal. the revolutionary miners and cadres did a general overhaul of the machinery during the spring festival, in preparation for an even bigger leap forward in production, and completed it 18 hours ahead of schedule. the miners remained at their posts even on the eve of the lunar new year. with pride, they put out this slogan: "we are determined to win in the race against time with imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

miners in the kailan coalfield are resolved to follow up their january success by scoring even greater achievements. during the spring festival they carried out revolutionary mass criticism both in the pits and on the surface. they criticized and repudiated "put profit in command", "expertise first", and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they are fully determined to extract more and better coal for the sake of revolution.

miners at all pits and in all shifts at the chaokechuang coalmine made vigorous efforts to exploit productive capacity to the full. on the sixth and seventh of this month, during the spring festival holidays, they created a new record in daily output.

with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao the miners in the tatung coalfield joined battle to reach high production targets, in the revolutionary spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour exclamation" on the first day of the spring festival they victoriously completed the overhaul of equipment and, in addition, produced over 6,600 tons of coal in excess of the fixed quota.

China's Major Coal Mines Top January Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

china's major coal mines overfulfilled their january quotas. the miners won this success in grasping revolution and promoting production in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

inspired by the latest instructions from our great leader chairman mao and the new year's day editorial, the miners of liaoning province in northeast china produced more than 200,000 tons of coal extra in the month.

in the fushun coalfield, china's leading coal mine centre, the miners have run study classes on the new year's day editorial. they reviewed the struggles they had been through in the past decade and exchanged views on the bright prospects lying ahead. drawing strength from chairman mao's teaching "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity", the miners are determined to produce more and better coal for the revolution and overfulfilled their january quota.

the miners of the hungchi (red flag) pit, a fushun mine which is one of the country's biggest shaft mines overcame the difficulties arising early this year from sudden changes in the structure of the coal seams and fulfilled their production quotas while ensuring safety. they pooled their wisdom and integrated revolutionary courage with a scientific approach. throughout the struggle, the miners were backed by their determination to eliminate imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

the miners of north china's kailan coal mines produced more than 100,000 tons of coal and drove more than 800 metres of new galleries in excess of their january targets.

led by the revolutionary committees, the kailan miners have launched a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation campaign. they have tried in every way to increase production and practise economy in accordance with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." their determination to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland has stimulated both revolution and production.

the tatung and yangchuan collieries in north china's shansi province topped their january production quotas, following the overfulfilment of 1969 plans. in achieving this success, the miners were acting on chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland."

the revolutionary committees of both collieries have led the miners in running mao tsetung thought study classes. the miners studied chairman mao's important instructions, summed up the experience of their achievements last year and brought about a new high tide in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in grasping revolution and promoting production. they absolutely pledged to fulfil their quotas.

with the revolutionary determination to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, the miners of the pingtingshan coal mines in honan province have launched a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation campaign and achieved excellent results in both revolution and production since the capital's steel workers initiated the campaign last september.

the emulation campaign has helped the revolutionary committee members at all levels to understand more fully that only by going among the masses, relying on them and marching at their head can they take the initiative in leading the revolutionary emulation movement. only a few members of the revolutionary committees handle routine work. all the other leading members go to the grassroots level, work and live with the miners, and join them in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and carrying out emulation. in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's teaching, "never forget class struggle", the leading members have firmly grasped class struggle and paid full attention to new trends in the class struggle. finding that the revolutionary emulation campaign in a mining team in pit no. 5 was not going smoothly, the leading member immediately investigated the team himself and then found that a handful of class enemies were engaging in sabotage. in this case, using mao tsetung thought as the weapon, he mobilized the workers to carry out a merciless mass criticism of liu shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle". this enhanced the masses' revolutionary vigilance and consciousness of class struggle, and a bad element who had caused production accidents was exposed. thus a high tide in carrying out socialist revolutionary emulation was brought about. under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the mine administration the revolutionary emulation drive went on in a vigorous and down-to-earth way. the mines have overfulfilled the state production plan for january and given powerful support to socialist construction.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

Chinese Railwaymen Overfulfill Spring Festival Tasks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

acting on chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution, promote production", the workers and revolutionary cadres of railway administrations and other transport departments in peking, shanghai, chinchou, chichihar and other areas overfulfilled their spring festival tasks.

the second day of the spring festival this year was the 47th anniversary of the great "february 7" railway strike of 1923, the first strike of a political nature in the history of the chinese workers movement. the revolutionary committee and the workers of the peking railway administration carried forward its glorious revolutionary tradition by overfulfilling their transportation tasks.

the workers of the changhsintien station on february 7 held discussions and reviewed their fighting course since the "february 7" strike. many veteran workers said with warm feeling: "our party and country and the working class owe all we have today to chairman mao's brilliant leadership." they pointed out that two-thirds of the labouring people of the world were still oppressed and exploited and that the day for greatest rejoicing would be the day the proletariat achieved complete emancipation. they set out to work with boundless loyalty to chairman mao and profound class feelings for the proletariat of the world. assisted by other units, they raced against time and outstripped their daily unloading plan by 71 per cent and loading plan by 51 per cent.

workers and revolutionary cadres on the communication and transport front in shanghai showed high militancy at their posts during the spring festival in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". prior to the festival, they had fulfilled their transportation tasks with flying colours. during the festival, they stayed at their posts, did revolutionary mass criticism and made vigorous efforts to grasp revolution and promote production. as a result, they fulfilled railway and maritime transportation tasks and loading and unloading quotas at the port and stations with outstanding achievements.

there was a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere in grasping revolution and promoting production in all these departments during the festival. veteran and new cadres on the revolutionary committees at various levels in the shanghai railway administration joined in productive labour at the key points and at stations along the railway line. some of them called on workers at their homes and joined workers' families in eating meals of coarse food such as the workers used to eat in the old society and in recalling the past misery in contrast to the present happiness. these activities stimulated the railway workers' revolutionary enthusiasm.

the shanghai maritime navigation administration also overfulfilled its daily task on february 5, 6 and 7. the overhaul of four freighters was completed ahead of schedule.

revolutionary workers and cadres of the chinchou railway administration fulfilled their spring festival transport plan remarkably well.

during the festival, railwaymen under the administration, from waiting rooms to passenger trains and from goods stations to maintenance depots, carried out activities to contrast past sufferings and today's happiness. veteran workers, old red army men and poor peasants were invited to meetings or "remember-past-suffering" meals, at which they recalled the misery of the labouring people in the old society and their present happiness as masters of the country. all this fired the workers with revolutionary enthusiasm. they said they would never forget the darkness of the old society, always remember the importance of political power for the proletariat and strive to make even greater contributions to the revolution.

workers of a maintenance depot of the administration held a meeting on the eve of the spring festival to contrast today's happiness with past sufferings. at the end of the meeting, they set out with their tools to inspect the railway line in the piercing cold, thus ensuring that the trains would speed on without a hitch.

railway lines under the chihihar railway administration run through the northernmost part of china and are often hit by violent snow-storms in winter. leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels under the administration, who were greatly inspired after conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily", resolved to lead the revolutionary masses to greater successes. they went to the forefront of production and worked shoulder to shoulder with the workers in fighting against gales and snow-storms. this brought greater, faster, better and more economical results in fulfilling the january transport plan. the lines on their production charts have continued to rise this month.

OIL PRODUCTION

China's Big Oilfield Increases Production, Practises Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

the workers of the taching oilfield, one of china's biggest, have achieved outstanding successes in increasing production and practising economy by launching a broad-based and deep-going mass movement under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the oilfield.

the achievement was made under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and by carrying forward their glorious tradition of diligence and frugality in running enterprises.

the oilfield fulfilled all its state targets ahead of schedule last year. compared with 1968, output of crude oil was 37 per cent higher and processed petroleum products 11 per cent higher and the cost of producing crude oil was 26 per cent lower.

in january of this year, the workers, inspired and encouraged by chairman mao's important instructions and the

revolutionary cadres and technicians was set up to solve the key problem of recovering oil from the dirty pool. under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant works "on contradiction" and "on practice", they made more than three hundred experiments and finally succeeded in producing a new type of equipment for dehydrating crude oil which was highly efficient and needed less investment. it is a simple technological process that is easy to operate. more than 50,000 tons of petroleum were recovered in one oil depot last year by this method.

AGRICULTURE

Better and Faster Spring Sowing Preparations in China's Southern Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic policy "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in china's southern provinces are vigorously preparing for the spring sowing. they are determined to reap even bigger harvests this year, to win honour for chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

preparations for the spring sowing started earlier than usual in kwangtung, kwangsi, hunan and hupeh and they have gone forward faster and better than in previous years. the number of water conservancy projects under way is far greater than that of the corresponding period of last year. there is more and better fertilizer and seed. field management of over-wintering crops has greatly exceeded last year's in quality.

to date, the amount of earth and stone work completed in water conservancy construction in kwangtung province is two and a half times that completed in the same period of last year. much more and better work has been done in accumulating manure, improving soil and reclaiming farmland. rice transplanting has begun on the warmer hainan island, while spring ploughing and sowing is under way in swatow, fushan, chanchiang and other southern areas.

in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, newly-completed irrigation facilities have brought water to 93,000 additional hectares of farmland. 37,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed or improved in the region and the green manure in the fields is of better quality than ever before.

in hupeh province, the earth and stone work done in water conservancy construction is three times that done in the same period last year. fields set aside for rice seedbeds have been ploughed, levelled and spread with basic manure. measures have been adopted to ensure that most of the production teams are able to grow fine strains of rice and cotton this year. more farm tools have been purchased by production teams and the repair of old tools and farm machinery is being stepped up. along with the preparations for the spring sowing, the standing summer-ripening crops in most areas have received a dressing of manure and have been weeded once.

hunan province has completed 297,000 medium-sized and small water conservancy projects, ensuring stable and good yields on ten per cent more farmland, come drought or excess rain.

new year's day editorial, made still greater achievements. compared with the corresponding period of last year, output of crude oil rose by 12.6 per cent and processed petroleum products by 15.4 per cent. production costs continued to fall.

the oil workers have achieved outstanding results in practising economy. they have saved large quantities of oil, electricity, gas fuel, water and other materials and recovered a lot of discarded steel materials and appliances since last year. discarded old equipment was repaired and tens of thousands of new pieces of equipment, tools and machine parts produced by the oil workers themselves from discarded materials saved a huge amount of state investment. the quality was up to standard.

oilfield construction brigade no. 6 is an advanced collective which was persevered for years in practising economy to make revolution. the brigade's oilfield building task last year was nearly fifty per cent more than the previous year. the communist party committee and the revolutionary committee of the brigade organized all the workers of the brigade to study repeatedly the teachings of chairman mao to strengthen their determination to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. by pooling their efforts and working hard and skillfully, the brigade made and repaired more than 15,000 valves, tools and appliances from waste materials, produced sixteen sets of medium-sized or small equipment and saved more than 1,300 tons of rolled steel. the brigade fulfilled last year's tasks three months ahead of time with good quality and high speed.

the revolutionary committee of the taching oilfield summed up and popularized the advanced experience of the sixth brigade promptly. this pushed ahead the movement for increasing production and practising economy throughout the oilfield.

the revolutionary workers of an oil-extracting station of the first oil-extracting unit who saved large quantities of crude oil last year are making efforts to save more oil this year. encouraged by chairman mao's important instructions and the spirit of the new year's day editorial, the workers used an indigenous method to set up a modern-type oil recovery pool. each day they recover 70 to 80 tons of petroleum from the pool which was built without any state investment.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the agents in the taching oilfield of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi paid no attention to the recovery and use of light hydrocarbons, which resulted in waste at all pumping stations. during last year's vigorous mass movement for increasing production and practising economy, the workers of the oil depots sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and recovered light hydrocarbons from the pipes of the pumping stations. after making more than one hundred experiments and working hard for more than two months, they finally developed an indigenous method to extract from light hydrocarbons valuable petroleum products much needed by the state.

in the new high tide of "grasp revolution, promote production", the workers have devised many new techniques and new technological processes and produced new products to carry forward the movement for increasing production and practising economy. a "three-in-one" team with workers as main force and including

most localities have got ready sufficient farm tools and machinery. by working in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the poor and lower-middle peasants in hilly regions have extended their farm acreage by terracing the slopes. after six weeks' hard effort, the tatang brigade levelled more than 30 hilltops and filled up 16 deep gullies, to enlarge the brigade's farmland by one-third.

placing revolution in command of preparations for the spring sowing, the revolutionary committees at various levels have led the masses in sharply criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they have kept a firm grasp on class struggle, taking into consideration the actual conditions in their respective localities and units. this has enabled the preparations for the spring sowing to advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres have been working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in the course of preparing for the spring sowing, and have brought into play the superiority of the people's commune. all this has not only stepped up the work, but raised its quality. they raised funds for building water conservancy projects and making farm tools themselves and would not ask the state for help.

leading members of the revolutionary committees went to the forefront of the work. they joined in collective productive labour and studied with the poor and lower-middle peasants. while taking part in productive labour, they carried out investigations and continually summed up and popularized outstanding experience, thus giving an impetus to the preparations for the spring sowing and to production.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Chinese People of All Nationalities Cherish Unbounded Love for Our Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

our great leader

chairman mao is the great liberator of the chinese people of all nationalities who have unbounded love for chairman mao and warmly extol him.

the people of all nationalities were emancipated under chairman mao's wise leadership, and have won one victory after another in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

chairman mao's heart and the hearts of the uighurs are always linked

on the eve of national day last year, kurpantulumu, an old man of uighur nationality in sinkiang who had once been received by chairman mao, paid a special visit to see pakturti, a delegate who was going to attend the national day celebrations in the capital. he told pakturti to shout "long live chairman mao" many times when the young uighur arrived in peking so as to

fully convey to the great leader chairman mao that the revolutionary uighur people in sinkiang are always loyal to chairman mao.

deep proletarian love for chairman mao closely links the hearts of 90-year old kurpantulumu and 23-year old pakturti.

in his childhood, pakturti, who comes from a poor peasant background, was moved by the deeds of old poor peasant kurpantulumu which showed the latter's unbounded love for chairman mao and was determined to follow this predecessor and to have deep love for chairman mao just like him.

kurpantulumu told the young man the history of his family which had been full of misery in the past and contrasted that time with today's happy life and described the great leader chairman mao's goodness. they have often written to chairman mao to express how they deeply love and think of him.

in 1965 pakturti visited chairman mao's former residence in yenan. in the cave dwelling where chairman mao had lived he saw the clothes and the writing brush chairman mao had worn and used. greatly excited by the feelings pounding in his heart and with his eyes brimming with tears, he thought all the more of chairman mao. ever since then he has made greater efforts in the living study and application of chairman mao's writings, kept class suffering firmly in mind and served the poor and lower-middle peasants heart and soul.

when the yutien county revolutionary committee was established last year, kurpantulumu was elected vice-chairman and young communist party member pakturti a standing committee member. from then on they have worked and studied chairman mao's writings together. their common desire was to go to see chairman mao together exclamation

this desire was soon to come true. last september kurpantulumu and pakturti were chosen to attend the national day celebrations in the capital. unfortunately, just before departure time kurpantulumu could not go because of his advanced age and fragile constitution. clasping pakturti's hand, he said: "i'm very sad because i can't go to peking to see chairman mao this year. young fellow, give chairman mao the greetings of us uighurs. tell chairman mao that we uighur people will never forget his goodness and will closely follow him for generations to come."

pakturti arrived in peking. he was overjoyed when he saw chairman mao. again and again, he recalled what the country folk and kurpantulumu had told him and he shouted time and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

chairman mao is the great liberator of the poor herdsmen of mongolian nationality

old aunt jenchin of mongolian nationality, who had to beg in order to live in the old society and is now chairman of the poor herdsmen's association of the paiyinchakan people's commune, profoundly understands that today's happy life was won through hard struggle. she cherishes warm gratitude and boundless love for chairman mao. every time she saw chairman mao's portrait, she could not hold back her tears and pledged: "chairman mao, chairman mao, you are the great liberator of the mongolian poor herdsmen. we'll always be loyal to you and follow you forever in making revolution."

she studies chairman mao's works in great earnest and has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in her commune. in august, 1968, when she heard that a number of educated young people in peking, responding to chairman mao's great call, would settle in the inner mongolian grasslands, she was overjoyed and prepared to give them a warm welcome. as soon as they arrived, she asked: "is chairman mao in very good health?" when they told her that chairman mao was in excellent health, she said: "this is the greatest happiness of us poor herdsmen exclamation"

her life of torture in the old society took a heavy toll on aunt jenchin's health. she was sent to peking for medical treatment last april. when the car she was in passed the site of the party central committee, the young man accompanying her told her of it. on their return, she refused to take a car. she walked four kilometres to get to the site. gazing at the gate, she wished chairman mao a long, long life from the bottom of her heart.

tibetan people are determined to follow chairman mao's teachings

stories of how the young tibetan girl pantsung studies and applies mao tsetung thought in a living way and with boundless love for our great leader chairman mao have spread far and wide in the deep mountain forests in china's border regions at the foot of the himalayas.

a forest fire suddenly broke out early one morning when pantsung was on patrol duty with her young comrades who are now constantly patrolling day and night side by side with p.l.a. men vigilant in defence of our socialist motherland. the fire spread rapidly.

pantsung and her comrades ran towards the fire. remembering chairman mao's great teaching "when we die for the people it is a worthy death", she was filled with strength. though she did not have an extinguisher, she plunged bravely into the flames to fight the fire. with her clothes and hair ablaze, she shouted this quotation from chairman mao "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". she was not in the least afraid for herself and fought the fire stubbornly. p.l.a. frontier guards soon arrived on the scene. together they put out the fire and contributed a service in protecting the people's lives and property.

pantsung eagerly studies chairman mao's works with profound proletarian feelings. she always popularizes mao tsetung thought among the tibetans and is known as an outstanding propagandist of mao tsetung thought in her village. once when she went with a group of young people to a village to disseminate mao tsetung thought, she learned that a handful of class enemies were trying to undermine farm production. she fought the class enemies at once along with the poor herdsmen and stamped out their vicious reactionary endeavours.

pantsung is 19 years old. oppressed by the manorial lords in the old society, her family had been slaves for generations. eight of her 11 brothers and sisters died of hunger or cold. since liberation, the radiance of mao tsetung thought has been illuminating the tibetan highland and the dense forests deep in the himalayas.

pantsung's family, like all the other tibetan serfs, was completely emancipated. pantsung told everyone she met: "my family owes today's happiness to chairman mao's wise leadership. we tibetan people will always follow chairman mao's teachings, and follow him in making revolution exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CEYLON

China, Ceylon Exchange Letters on Building Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Ceylon with China's Assistance

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 9, 1970)

china and ceylon exchanged letters here yesterday on building a cotton spinning and weaving mill at minneriya of ceylon with china's assistance.

the letters provide that china is to help ceylon in building the mill with 25,000 spindles and 600 power looms. the chinese government will supply a complete set of equipment and building materials, and will send engineering and technical personnel to assist in designing and building the mill.

hsi yeh-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and gamani corea, permanent secretary to the ministry of planning and economic affairs of ceylon, signed the letters on behalf of china and ceylon respectively.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Embassy in Paris Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 9, 1970)

the chinese embassy here gave a film reception yesterday in honour of patriotic overseas chinese residing in france.

at the reception the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" and the colour documentary "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown. the reception was attended by more than 700 patriotic overseas chinese from various parts of france and their relatives and friends as well as patriotic overseas chinese from italy and belgium. they saw the documentaries with excitement and happiness.

the patriotic overseas chinese were elated and inspired, and warmly applauded time and again when they saw from the documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao and the moving scene showing that the people of all nationalities in the motherland cherish boundless and ardent love for chairman mao and that chairman mao's heart beats forever with theirs. some of them were even moved to tears of joy. some overseas chinese said with emotion that they were glad to see chairman mao glowing with excellent health. "this is the happiness of our country," they said. "it is all thanks to the leadership of chairman mao that our motherland has become so powerful," they added.

from the two films, the patriotic overseas chinese saw the tremendous successes attained by the great motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of chairman mao and saw the earth-shaking changes in the motherland during the past 20 years. they felt very much proud of all these. an old overseas chinese worker said while being moved to tears, "i have left my motherland for 54 years and now at long last i have seen that she has become so prosperous and powerful." an overseas chinese, who had attended the national day celebrations in peking on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, said joyfully that he was greatly moved to see the spirit of unity of the people in the motherland under the leadership of chairman mao. an overseas chinese residing in italy said that he had left china for more than 30 years and that it was really encouraging to see the tremendous changes in the motherland. it is thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao that the motherland has been built so wonderfully in the span of 20 years, he added.

from the beginning to the end, the film reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the ardent love of the overseas chinese for the motherland and for chairman mao.

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Exposes Scheme of Vientiane Administration on "Neutralization of Plain of Jars of Region"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

the spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front has on february 5 issued a statement exposing the vientiane administration's "proposal for neutralizing the plain of jars region" as a vain attempt to legalize the illegal "nibbling" attacks on the plain of jars-xieng khoang region, according to the pathet lao radio. the statement demanded that u.s. imperialism and its stooges withdraw unconditionally at once from the plain of jars-xieng khoang region.

the statement said that when u.s. imperialism and its stooges were illegally "nibbling" the plain of jars, particularly when the u.s. air force was conducting wanton bombings in this region and committing barbarous crimes against the laotian people, souvanna phouma declared that he wanted to "reach an accord on the neutralization of the plain of jars region". such a shameless lie of the vientiane administration is but a vile trick to mislead the public opinion which is condemning u.s. imperialism for intensifying the war of aggression in laos, the plain of jars-xieng khoang region in particular. moreover, it constitutes another act in the sinister scheme to legalize the illegal "nibbling" attacks on the plain of jars-xieng khoang region. the vientiane administration's "proposal for neutralizing the plain of jars region" schemed by u.s. imperialism, on the other hand, constitutes an open admission of the failure of their frantic and barbarous military actions in this region.

the statement said: the laotian patriotic front reiterates once again that to counter all "nibbling" attacks by the u.s. imperialists and their stooges and punish them wherever they commit crimes is the inviolable right of self-defence of the laotian patriotic armed forces and people. u.s. imperialism and its stooges must withdraw unconditionally at once from the areas which they have illegally "nibbled", first of all from the plain of jars-xieng khoang region. so long as u.s. imperialism and its stooges remain reluctant to give up their aggressive scheme and to stop their illegal "nibbling" attacks, the laotian patriotic armed forces and people will continue to resist aggression and repulse any illegal "nibbling" attack. u.s. imperialism and its stooges must be held responsible for all serious consequences of their bellicosity.

the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos issued a statement on february 6 rejecting the reactionary vientiane administration's "proposal for neutralizing the plain of jars region".

the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos in its statement solemnly declared that since 1961, the plain of jars-xieng khoang region has all along been a liberated area of the patriotic neutralist forces and the laotian patriotic front. therefore, it is their inviolable and legitimate right of self-defence to counter any illegal "nibbling" attack launched by u.s. imperialism and its stooges against this region. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs must stop unconditionally and immediately their "nibbling" attacks on the plain of jars-xieng khoang region and withdraw at once from there. otherwise, the patriotic neutralist forces and the laotian patriotic front will exercise the legitimate right of self-defence to deal heavier blows at them, and u.s. imperialism and its running dogs will be held completely responsible for all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

MALAYSIA

Rahman Clique's Persecution of Malayan Fishermen Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article yesterday exposed and denounced the crimes committed by the rahman-razak puppet clique in cruelly persecuting the malayan fishermen.

the article said that the rahman-razak clique has recently committed a new crime against the fishermen at the shallow sea off the west coast of malaya. the reactionary marine police on january 6 shot and killed a fisherman off the coast of perak state and arrested 20 others on trumped-up charges.

the article said that the malayan bureaucrat-capitalist class with the rahman-razak puppet clique as its representatives, using "development of fishery" as a signboard, colluded with foreign monopoly capitalists and embezzled large sums of state funds to set up a "trawler cooperative" run by the bureaucrats. this organization frenziedly plundered the marine resources and throw the shallow sea fishermen of various nationalities into deeper misery. the trawlers under its control

intruded into and rode roughshod like pirates at places where the shallow sea fishermen rely for a living. it robbed the fish resources and deliberately destroyed their tools of production, gravely threatening the livelihood of the fishermen. many fishermen were thus deprived of the means to earn a living. it even went so far as to create incidents, ramming and sinking fishing boats of the fishermen, killing or wounding many of them. more than 300 cases of such outrageous crimes took place at the waters off penang and wellesley province alone in the past few years.

the article said that numerous events have educated the broad masses of the shallow sea fishermen and helped them to understand that the rahman-razak puppet clique is the common enemy of the shallow sea fishermen of various nationalities of malaya.

the article pointed out that only by waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the rahman-razak puppet clique can the interests and safety of the shallow sea fishermen be guaranteed. the struggle of the shallow sea fishermen of various nationalities in malaya is a just struggle which will certainly win the support of the broad masses of the people and ultimate victory.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Embassy in Mauritania Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Feb. 8, 1970)

the chinese embassy in mauritania recently gave film receptions on several occasions to show the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china". the film was warmly received by mauritanian friends and senegalese workers in mauritania attending the receptions.

when the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, the audience greeted it with warm applause. some friends said: we are very glad to see that chairman mao is in excellent health. after seeing the film, a mauritanian worker said: the film is most heartening. under the leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people are very happy indeed.

another mauritanian friend said: i have seen from the film the great achievements attained by the chinese people in various fields. the greater the achievements made by china, the greater will be her contributions to the people of the world.

a senegalese worker said elatedly: the film is excellent. it shows people fully that armed with mao tsetung thought, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are invincible forever.

a number of diplomatic envoys of friendly countries to mauritania also attended the receptions. one of them said: china made great achievements in the past twenty years. she will certainly score greater achievements in the next twenty years.

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Feb. 9, 1970)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania received on two occasions on january 29 and 30 the personnel of the chinese medical team working in aioun, capital of the second region.

president daddah warmly praised the work of the chinese doctors. he said: i am very much satisfied with your work and thank your assistance. may the friendship between the peoples of mauritania and china develop steadily.

president daddah shook hands with all members of the chinese medical team and said in chinese: "thanks exclamation"

the president received the chinese medical personnel during a meeting held in aioun. many representatives attending the meeting warmly praised the spirit and style of work of the chinese medical personnel and technicians who are serving the mauritanian people whole-heartedly.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Nguyen Van Quang Gives Film Reception for Anniversary of South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this evening celebrating the ninth anniversary of the official day of the people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam.

present were wen yu-cheng, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; han nien-lung, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and leading members of various services and branches of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units, the peking garrison and the government departments concerned.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, attended the film reception.

documentary films reflecting the valiant resistance of the south vietnamese armymen and civilians against the u.s. aggressors were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Embassy in Switzerland Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

the chinese embassy in switzerland gave a film reception yesterday, according to a berne report.

the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown to some 200 people present at the reception including administration officials and military officers of the swiss confederation, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to switzerland and friends of all circles.

the film won favourable comments from the guests. at a party after the film show where drinks were served, many friends warmly praised the great achievements of the people's republic of china in various fields in the 20 years since her founding. some friends expressed their high respect and ardent love for the great leader chairman mao. they said, "we see from the film that chairman mao is in excellent health and full of vigour. this is really the happiness of the chinese people and we are glad about it." they added, "it can be seen from the film that the chinese people cherish heartfelt, genuine affection for the great leader chairman mao."

the film reception and the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

earlier, the chinese consulate general in geneva also gave similar receptions on several occasions in honour of swiss friends of all circles, foreign friends residing in switzerland and patriotic overseas chinese.

after seeing this splendid documentary, many foreign friends enthusiastically hailed the wise leadership of chairman mao and the tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in china. an office worker said, "china is the hope of mankind. it is the happiness of the revolutionary people that they have chairman mao." a printing worker said with emotion, "for us every victory won by the chinese people is a source of strength inspiring and encouraging us and is a telling blow to the reactionaries of various countries."

foreign friends were deeply impressed by the march of the contingents of the chinese people's liberation army and militia advancing in firm and triumphant steps as shown in the film. they emphasized that the chinese people adhere to the great strategic thought of chairman mao: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and are therefore invincible. a retired office worker said, "if imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries dare to impose a war of aggression on the chinese people, what is awaiting them? doubtlessly, it will be destruction of their own choice and the digging of their own graves."

a black student said with emotion after seeing the film that it convinced him still more that our era is one in which imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries

of various countries are heading for total collapse while marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is advancing to world-wide victory.

the patriotic overseas chinese were elated to see once again from the film the brilliant image of our great leader chairman mao in high spirits and excellent health. they said that they were immensely inspired by the magnificent achievements attained by the great motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction in these 20 years.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives New Tanzanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today received richard s. wambura, new ambassador of the united republic of tanzania to china, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

THAILAND

Only by Relying on Gun Can People's Power Be Established, Says Thailand People's Radio

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1970)

only by relying on the barrel of a gun can the people's political power be established, said "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article broadcast on february 6.

since the communist party of thailand led the people in taking up arms to fight against the u.s.-thanom clique, the article said, tremendous changes have taken place in the political situation of thailand. "at present, the battlefield of guerrilla warfare has extended to various areas of the country. the people's revolutionary armed forces have grown into the powerful people's liberation army. the people's revolutionary political power began to be established in many places. all this has greatly inspired the oppressed and exploited people of the whole country and those who are engaged in the patriotic and democratic struggles; it has made the people throughout the country realize fully that only when the people take up arms in a resolute struggle against the u.s.-thanom clique can there be the way out and hope for the nation and the people," the article said.

it went on: "the people have acquired, from the existing reality, a more profound understanding of chairman mao tsetung's great teaching that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.' and they have also come to understand more deeply the conclusion drawn by the communist party of thailand from the experience of people's struggle: 'without their own armed forces, the people cannot defeat the enemy in the struggle

against the reactionary ruling class which is armed to the teeth, and they alone would be subjected to arrests and massacres. therefore, the only way for the revolution in our country is by relying on people's armed struggle to seize political power.'"

it pointed out: "once the people take up guns for revolution to oppose the u.s.-thanom clique's guns for counter-revolution, they will deflate the overweening arrogance of the enemy. the heavy blows of the people's patriotic armed forces have shaken the u.s.-thanom clique's reactionary rule to a degree without precedent."

from various facts, the people have come to see more clearly that "only by relying on armed struggle can the people have their positions and the revolution be victorious, and only by relying on the barrel of a gun can the people's revolutionary political power be established," the article said.

the article said, "armed with mao tsetung thought, the thailand people's revolutionary ranks are fully confident of their victory over the u.s.-thanom clique which is but a paper tiger. the history of thailand is proving and will supply conclusive proofs of this truth."

it added, "chairman mao tsetung's celebrated teachings that 'all reactionaries are paper tigers' and that 'it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful' have stiffened the will of our people in our struggle to drive u.s. imperialism out of our country and overthrow the traitorous government of the thanom clique."

the article said: "holding high the red banner of mao tsetung thought, the communist party of thailand is imbuing the people's fighters with the spirit of fearing no hardship, difficulties or sacrifices, so that they can persist in struggle tenaciously, resolutely and heroically, carry the people's revolution forward and continuously win successes and victories. the oppressed and patriotic people have seen more clearly that the red banner of mao tsetung thought is the banner of the people's victories and that the invincible mao tsetung thought is the guide for all oppressed peoples and nations of the present world to win liberation. the thai people are firmly convinced that people's war led by the communist party of thailand, a patriotic, just and revolutionary war, will certainly win victory."

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese Embassy in Moscow Gives Film Reception in Honor of Chinese Nationals

(NCNA-English Moscow, Feb. 9, 1970)

the chinese embassy in the soviet union recently gave a film reception in honour of chinese nationals in moscow. the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown at the reception.

as the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen during the show, the chinese nationals present were full of excitation and applauded loudly again and again wishing "a long, long life to chairman mao". they were so happy to see chairman mao in excellent health.

they also rejoiced to see in the film that the people of the motherland tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution have displayed undaunted revolutionary heroism and achieved brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they were greatly inspired by all this.

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COMMENT ON US

US Imperialism Makes Trouble Everywhere And Is Being Hit Everywhere

(Hong Kong Wen Wei Pao, February 14, 1970)

US imperialism makes trouble everywhere from the South China Sea to the Arab world and is being hit everywhere.

The Nixon Administration persists in a policy inimical to the Chinese People's Republic. There were two new pieces of evidence of its crimes on the day of February 10 alone.

One was the Nixon Administration's dispatch of pilotless espionage aircraft to intrude into our territorial skies over Hainan to conduct reconnaissance and make provocation.

Another one was Nixon's signing of the Foreign "Aid" Bill which included a gift of 34 F-100 jet fighter-bombers to the Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique, common enemy of the Chinese people.

These two crimes were proven by irrefutable evidence. Now Nixon's "peace fraud can go to hell!

Nixon has been persisting in a policy inimical to the Chinese People's Republic since he took office. This US imperialist chieftain stepped up the forming of an anti-Chinese military alliance and collusion with social imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries to engage in anti-Chinese activities. This US imperialist chieftain sent the second chieftain in line Agnew and the third chieftain in line Rogers to sneak into our territory of Taiwan to engage in secret activities in an attempt to occupy Taiwan on a long-term basis. It is this US imperialist chieftain who began the establishment of an "anti-missile" system with its spearhead pointed at socialist China. This US imperialist chieftain repeatedly dispatched military aircraft and naval vessels to make trouble with our fishing boats and provoke us by intruding into our territorial skies and waters.... On February 10 two more crimes were added to his towering record of atrocities.

Since a long time ago the Chinese people have seen through the two-sided counter-revolutionary tricks of US imperialism and remained vigilant against any imperialist anti-Chinese plots. Downing of US imperialist pilotless espionage aircraft over Hainan fully demonstrated the preparedness of our Army and civilians as well as their ability to concentrate their efforts to annihilate the invading enemy.

In the Middle East the US imperialist hypocritical face was also exposed thoroughly. During the past few days there were also two new pieces of evidence of the stepping up of aggression against the Middle East by US imperialism.

One of them was its attempt to instigate certain reactionary elements in Arab countries to engage in sanguinary suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. The Jordan Incident took place in front of such a background.

Another one was its support and instigation of Israel to launch a new military offensive against Arab countries, which even included the bombing of factories in the suburbs of Cairo to murder innocent civilians.

Such acts by US imperialism can only speed up the national consciousness of the Arab people and increase the Palestinian and Arab people's common hatred and determination to fight to the end. In response to this new military threat by the United States and Israel the Palestinian guerrillas have been hitting back heroically and several hundred people in the capital of the UAR held a huge anti-US demonstration yesterday. A new anti-US upsurge can be expected to be formed in the Arab world.

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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

A Decadent System and the Myth of Nixon

by

Jen Ta-wen (任达文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1970)

"The US ruling clique and its chief, Nixon, are themselves arch criminals in various fields of crime," declares the following article on crime in the US, which also says that US "reactionary rulers" and the monopoly capital clique have all along been supporting and collaborating with the robbers, bandits and hooligans of the US.--SCMP Ed.

In his State of the Union Message delivered on January 22, Nixon, head of US imperialism, trumpeted loudly about his "intention to declare war on crime."

He admitted that in Washington, capital of the USA, even Congressmen dared not walk their way home alone at night. He wanted Congress to pass legislation doubling government expenditure for 1971 on assistance to local authorities in law enforcement. What an agony of mind he must have undergone!

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The contradictions within the imperialist system are so numerous and insurmountable as to cast the greatest gloom over the imperialists."

The phenomenon of a serious crime wave in US society is the direct result of the US imperialist system itself. It is a manifestation that this vicious system is already rotten to the core. Nixon's groans and clamor are but a reflection of the state of the greatest gloom in which he finds himself.

The US, a so-called "civilized country," has always been infested with robbers, bandits and hooligans. Thieves, swindlers, robbers, gamblers, drug addicts and traffickers, pedlars of pornographic publications, rapists and murderers are busy at work almost at all times and in all places. And their activities are increasing with each passing day.

Last August, Hoover, head of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation, admitted that in 1968 there were nearly 4,500,000 cases of serious crime, an increase of 17 percent compared with 1967. Last December,he further admitted that criminal acts committed during the first nine months of 1969 also showed an increase of 12 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1968.

In the words of Nixon, "these official statistical figures represent only a fraction of what we can speculate to be the colossal figures of crime." It can thus be seen how decadent the US imperialist system has become!

It is definite that the prevalence of serious crime in US society will not fade away with Nixon uttering a few high-sounding words, or with the US Congress passing a few laws or with the US government increasing a few items of expenditure for the "enforcement of law and order."

As everybody knows, the rotten-to-the-core US imperialist system is, on the one hand, the source where a handful of US monopoly capitalists squeeze the laboring people and, on the other, a place of refuge which breeds robbers, bandits and hooligans.

Just as Lenin pointed out: "The rich man and the cheat are two sides of a medal. They are the two principal parasites reared by capitalism."

The US ruling clique and its chief, Nixon, are themselves arch criminals in various fields of crime. In order to maintain their reactionary rule they mercilessly squeeze, brutally rob and sanguinely suppress the people in the US and the world. They are precisely plunderers and murderers of the first magnitude.

The US reactionary rulers and the monopoly capital clique have all along been supporting and collaborating with the robbers, bandits and hooligans. Conspiring with one another, they form a trinity of officials, merchants and robbers to commit nefarious acts and trample the people underfoot.

In the name of "making donations to an election fund," for instance, many robber, bandit and hooligan gangs in the US often buy over local politicians and elect them to be "Congressmen" or "Governors" who, after being elected, will do their best to harbor these robbers, bandits and hooligans.

The disgraceful case of Fortas, a US Supreme Court judge, receiving bribes of over US$20,000 a year from a bond-forging "banker" is an example well-known to everybody. Day and night the reactionary propaganda mill of the US instigates robbery, immorality and murder. According to statistics, in the city of Los Angeles alone more than 1,200 scenes of murder appear on television every week.

Enough! From the examples cited above it is not difficult for people to see further that this rotten-to-the-core US monopoly capitalist system is precisely a hotbed which breeds germs of various kinds of crime. Simultaneously with racking his brains to uphold this vicious system Nixon, as agent for the US monopoly capitalist class, even clamored "for war against crime." Wouldn't that be a myth of the "Arabian Nights" type?

What needs to be specially pointed out is that a great many gambling and drug-trafficking activities of robber, bandit and hooligan gangs in the US are carried out in collusion with the police. Some of these gangs annually bribe the police to the extent of more than US$1,000 million. In the US the police and crime are generally linked together.

The next day after delivering his State of the Union Message, Nixon consented to the Washington mayor's request for an increase in "expenditure" on policing in order to "suppress" "crime." People will not find it difficult to understand that Nixon's intention to raise the so-called "law enforcement expenditure" and increase the police force is in effect only a further step toward strengthening the fascist rule over the US people.

The ever awakening revolutionary people of the US deeply realize that only by abolishing the thoroughly-wicked imperialist system, overthrowing the monopoly capitalist class and eradicating all forms of exploitation and oppression can robbers, bandits and hooligans, together with all kinds of criminals who harm the people, be wiped out.

There will be a day when the US people will sweep into the rubbish heap of history this handful of harmful insects of the US monopoly capitalist clique together with the man-eating-man monopoly capitalist system that exists in the US today.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party Branch of a Brigade in Liaoning Conscientiously Studies and Perseveringly Carries Out the New Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1970)

An intensive campaign seems to be under way to indoctrinate Party members and prospective Party members through compulsory study of the new Party Constitution adopted at the 9th Party Congress, as shown in the following reports. Party members are required to study and apply Mao's thought in a living way and increase their consciousness of the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Shenyang, January 29) The Party branch of Chengkou brigade, Ch'engtzut'an commune, Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province, organizes the Party members to conscientiously study the New Party Constitution and, in accordance with the regulations laid down in the New Party Constitution, turns the "Party branch life" meetings into classrooms for studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, thus heightening their consciousness in the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuously pushing forward the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chengkou brigade established its new Party branch through Party consolidation and Party building. The members of the Party branch committee repeatedly studied the tasks for the basic-level Party organizations specified in the New Party Constitution. They clearly understood that the basic content of the "Party branch life" meetings was to bring proletarian politics to the fore, to organize the Party members to study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and carry out inner-Party ideological struggle actively, and to continuously heighten the Party members' consciousness in continuing the revolution. The Party branch resolutely carried out the regulations laid down in the New Party Constitution and, constantly taking the Party members' living ideas into consideration, organized the Party members to study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's great theories about continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and turned the "Party branch life" meeting into a "filling station" enabling the Party members to continue the revolution, so that the Party members might become vigorous vanguard fighters of the proletariat.

After the Party consolidation, Li Te-feng, a deputy secretary of the Party branch and militia company commander, worked conscientiously, dutifully, actively and voluntarily and paid attention to playing the role of a

vanguard and model. Some time later, however, he cherished arrogance and complacency. The masses were critical about him. Grasping this idea in its bud, the Party branch analyzed the ideological conditions of the Party members about the Party consolidation and discovered that some other Party members also had similar ideological problems. Accordingly, it decided to take the combat against arrogance and complacency and the strengthening of consciousness in continuing the revolution as a subject of discussion of the "Party branch life" meetings. It organized all Party members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," and led them to expose and fight against self-interest and to actively make criticism and self-criticism in accordance with their actual thinking.

In a study meeting, Li Te-feng contrasted his thinking with Chairman Mao's teachings and vigorously fought against his selfish ideas, thus heightening his thinking and raising his consciousness in continuing the revolution. After that, he always appeared before the masses in the style of modesty and prudence and in the attitude of an obedient pupil. He was praised by the masses.

While organizing the Party members to lead the life of the Party branch well, the Party branch of this brigade often held "Party branch life" meetings on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles. During the very busy farming season in autumn last year, some Party members and commune members suggested "vigorously carrying out production during the busy season and dealing with the mass criticism again during the slack season." They relaxed revolutionary mass criticism at one time. As soon as they relaxed their grip of the class struggle, the class enemies launched an attack. The Party branch immediately grasped this new trend of the class struggle and took it as living teaching material for helping the Party members raise their consciousness of the class struggle. It called "Party branch life" meetings on the worksites and organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, thus defeating the class enemies who sabotaged collective production.

In Chengkou brigade, because the Party branch tightly grasps the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the "Party branch life" meetings, the Party members have greatly enhanced their consciousness in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the transformation of the world outlook. Thirty-two of the 41 Party members of the Party branch have become activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the brigade, commune, hsien and municipal levels. Pushed forward by the Party members' exemplary deeds, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary masses also exert themselves to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. This gives an impetus to the continuous development of revolution and production.

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A Brigade Party Branch in Honan Province Studies New Party Constitution by Integrating It with Class Struggle and Struggle between the Two Lines

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1970)

(According to NCNA Chengchow, January 29) The Party branch of Yenchuang brigade, Chich'eng commune, Chengchow municipality, Honan Province, organizes the Party members to conscientiously study the New Party Constitution and to arm themselves with Chairman Mao's idea of Party building, so as to strengthen the Party members' consciousness in continuing the revolution and to bring their role as vanguard and model into full play.

While organizing the Party members to study the New Party Constitution, the Party branch of Yenchuang brigade actively led all to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theories about classes and class struggle by integrating this study with the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines and with the class struggle and struggle between the two lines in their units, thereby greatly heightening their consciousness in leading the revolutionary masses to fight against the class enemies.

Ma Erh-hsiang, a deputy secretary of the Party branch, was formerly influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting production in the first position" and, for many years in the past, had the erroneous idea that "taking hold of production means taking the lead." After studying the New Party Constitution, he enhanced his consciousness and deeply realized that a Party member should play his exemplary and leading role by becoming a vanguard fighter in the combat against the class enemy. After that, he actively went to the first line of class struggle, tightly grasped the class struggle in the sphere of economy, and led the masses to drag out very quickly the handful of class enemies hiding very deep in the corners and to smash the sinister conspiracy of the class enemies to undermine the socialist position in the countryside.

After studying the New Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members in Yenchuang brigade further strengthened their mindfulness of the Party and consciously imposed stern demands on themselves in accordance with the five requirements of Communists and exemplarily carried out the Party's resolution at any moment and under all circumstances.

Recently, inspired by the spirit of Chairman Mao's important instructions and the editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee, the brigade Party branch took a firmer grasp of capital construction of farmland. It resolved to assemble and use the barrows possessed by all families. Some commune members did not concur at the moment.

In this state of affairs, Ch'in Jung-chih, a woman Party member, went in the fore to set up a family Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized her family to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned. Subsequently, all other members of the family heightened their ideological

consciousness and very quickly took out the barrow belonging to their family. Under her leadership, many people also took out their barrows. This made it possible to carry out the resolution adopted by the Party branch and to greatly accelerate the progress of capital construction of farmland.

While organizing the Party members to study the New Party Constitution, the Party branch of Yenchuang brigade conducted activities of comparison in ideological revolutionization, in the consciousness of continuing the revolution and in revolutionary vigor. It commended the advanced and established models. This pushed the broad masses of Party members to press ahead vigorously and bravely along the road of continued revolution.

Despite her old age, 65-year-old Party member Liu Feng-lan was redder ideologically and had a very firm will to continue the revolution. She took an active part in management of the school and in the purification of class ranks. She also constantly participated in manual labor and, taking with her a basket, went to pick dung for the brigade. Her vigorous revolutionary spirit deeply touched the Party members and the masses of the whole brigade. They praised her to be a good Party member who had a red heart despite old age and to be a good model in continuing the revolution. The establishment of this advanced model further developed the enthusiasm and consciousness of all Party members in revolutionizing their thinking and playing their exemplary and leading role.

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Party General Branch of Tientsin No. 6 Internal Combustion Engine Parts Plant Applies New Party Constitution in Educating Activists Who Apply for Party Membership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1970)

(According to NCNA Tientsin, January 29) The Party general branch of Tientsin Municipal No. 6 Internal Combustion Engine Parts Plant seriously handled the work of activists applying for Party membership, continuously applied the various regulations laid down in the New Party Constitution in educating them, and organized them to conscientiously study the theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought about the Party and to make clear the nature and the task of the Party. This made large groups of activists heighten their understanding of the Party, raise their political and ideological consciousness, firmly impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with the requirements of Party members in the course of actively striving for Party membership. Thus, a fresh force was brought up for strengthening Party building.

The Party general branch of this plant learned from practice that, to do well the work of the activists applying for Party membership, it would be first necessary to put ideological building in the first position and to educate them in Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought about the Party.

As soon as the Party general branch of this plant and the Party branches of various workshops were established, a large group of activists who had emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution asked permission to join the Party organization. The Party general branch and the Party branches of various workshops seriously analyzed and studied the backgrounds of these activists and discovered that some of them had the erroneous idea that "since they have won merit in making rebellion in the past, they are now eligible for Party membership" and could not correctly handle the opinions put forward by the masses. The Party general branch held that these people had this idea and expression chiefly because they did not understand deeply the nature and the task of the Party and did not apprehend the theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought about the Party. Accordingly, it took these problems into consideration and set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to accommodate the activists applying for Party membership. In the study class, these activists conscientiously studied the New Party Constitution and the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines, thereby deepening their understanding of the Party and further rectifying their motive of joining the Party. They unanimously expressed that they would fight through to the end for realizing communism and would never waver while advancing along the road of continued revolution.

The Party general branch of this plant also resolved to organize some old Party members to form "pairs" with the activists and to have chats with them and help them constantly, so that they could deepen their understanding of the Party. It also allowed these activists to participate in

the meetings of Party members to exchange their gains in the living study and application of the New Party Constitution.

Through this study, the vast majority of the activisits heightened their understanding of the Party. They worked vigorously and transformed their world outlook consciously. However, some activists thought they would not be admitted into the Party for the time being, so that they relaxed their effort in transforming their world outlook. The Party general branch realized that this showed that they still did not understand the Party and had an impure motive of entering the Party. Accordingly, it adopted active measures to arm them with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to urge them to consciously impose demands on themselves according to the five requirements of Party members as laid down in the New Party Constitution and strive to prove themselves vanguard fighters of the proletariat.

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Party Organizations in Yenho Commune, Kiangsu, Strengthens Ideological Education for Party Members and Activists Applying for Party Membership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 31, 1970)

(According to NCNA Nanking, January 30) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles," the Party organizations in Yenho commune, Paoying hsien, Kiangsu Province, held study classes by stages and by batches for Party members and activists applying for Party membership and organized all participants to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great theory about continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study the New Party Constitution and to receive education in the theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the Party while bearing in mind the current situation and tasks and the actual conditions of their thinking.

After the Party consolidation and Party building, the Party organizations at all levels in Yenho commune became purer and more vigorous. A new situation of fighting in unity emerged among them. In the face of this new situation, the Party organizations of this commune stressed the prevention of relaxation and self-conceit expressed by the idea that "Party building has come to a stop." It organized the Party members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on Party building and, meanwhile, to go deep into the basic level to see clearly the ideological conditions of the Party members of the whole commune. Through study and investigation, they deeply felt that Party consolidation had come to a stop, but as long as class struggle existed, Party building should not stop and, in particular, ideological building was a task involving protracted and arduous efforts, and that the idea that Party building "had come to a stop" would not only hinder strengthening of the fruits of Party consolidation, but also weaken the Party's fighting strength.

On the basis of this understanding, the Party organizations of Yenho commune decided to set up study classes by stages and by batches for the Party members and the activists applying for Party membership, used Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the New Party Constitution as teaching material to conduct ideological education in depth, and constantly grasped the ideological building of the Party. Since September last year, this commune has set up study classes of this kind for three terms and is prepared to run these classes continuously.

In the study classes, the Party members and the activists applying for Party membership extensively talked about the current excellent situation and presented facts of the acute and complex class struggle under this excellent situation. Contrasting their deeds with Chairman Mao's great teachings and the requirements for Party members as laid down in the New Party Constitution, they further understood the heavy responsibility of a communist. Many Party members deeply felt that, in order to be an advanced element of the

proletariat and a member of the vigorous vanguard organization which was capable of leading the masses to fight against the class enemies, they must continuously revolutionize their thinking, fight for the rest of their lives, carry on the class struggle through their lives, and in no way should they stand still on the road of revolution. After study, many Party members could impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with the standard of an advanced element of the proletariat, set example in everything they did, and studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, playing the role of a communist as a pioneer and a model.

In Yenho commune, in the study class of every group, attention was paid to producing good results and emphasis was laid critically on solving one or two ideological problems of a common nature. The new and old Party members and the activists applying for Party membership revealed their living ideas on their own initiative in group discussion and in informal meetings, tried to find answers from Chairman Mao's works and the New Party Constitution, and rose to remove the "stumbling block" on the road of continued revolution. Because the study class of each group had been held with specific objects in view, quick results were produced.

Some cadres who were Party members could not correctly treat the masses and themselves during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the study class, they were organized to study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "The masses are real heroes" and "Once a mistake is made, we should correct it, and the more quickly and thoroughly the better," and to find their shortcomings by comparing their deeds to Article No. 3 of the New Party Constitution. Meanwhile, they were induced to recall past bitterness and think about present happiness. Thus educated with a definite object, these Party members further enhanced their consciousness in continuing the revolution. After taking part in the study, some of them went through a profound change in their mental aspects. They played the role of a communist as a model and a pioneer in every place and became activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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PARTY REBUILDING

A Brigade Party Branch in Honan Builds Itself in Accordance with the New Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 31, 1970)

> The Party branch of Huchuang production brigade in Honan Province develops active ideological struggle among its members, greatly enlivening Party life.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Obeying Chairman Mao's proletarian theory of Party building and the regulations laid down in the New Party Constitution, the Party branch of Huchuang brigade, Liench'ih commune, Shench'iu hsien, Honan Province, tightly grasped the key link, that is, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and often organized the Party members to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to actively carry out ideological struggle and to continuously enhance their consciousness in continuing the revolution, thereby enabling the Party organizations to fight ever more vigorously and to advance energetically and triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building.

Huchuang brigade is one of the advanced units in Shench'iu hsien in carrying out Party consolidation and Party building. The new Party branch has led the broad masses to win victories one after another during the three great revolutionary movements. Under the current excellent situation, a small number of the members of the Party branch were blinded with complacency and their concept of class struggle began to weaken. At that moment, the class enemies took the chance to carry out activities. The brigade Party branch saw through this new trend of the class struggle. Accordingly, taking the class struggle as the key link, it set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class. It organized all to study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the "9th Congress" of the Party, and the New Party Constitution and, taking their living ideas into consideration, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." This made all understand that: The establishment of the Party branch is only a new starting point of a long march, not a stop on the road of progress; it is a new beginning of fighting, not the end of class struggle. Before class struggle comes to its end, the Party members should not relax rectification of their thinking.

With thinking enhanced, the brigade Party branch often held special study classes to recall past bitterness, to think about present happiness and to fight self and criticize revisionism in accordance with the new trends of the class struggle emerging in the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, and in connection with the living ideas arising among Party members.

Its members went among the masses to exchange gains in the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously fought against their non-proletarian ideas. They always went in the fore to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and to work. In the storm of the class struggle, they constantly kept their minds clear, were always vigilant against the class enemies' attacks with sugar-coated bullets, and guarded against erosion by bourgeois ideas. Led and influenced by the members of the Party branch, the broad masses of Party members consciously imposed stern demands on themselves and constantly applied the viewpoint of class struggle in observing and dealing with everything.

When the Party members carried out revolution consciously, the Party branch regularly and actively conducted ideological struggle among the Party members and criticized erroneous ideas unsparingly and without considering the high or low ranking of the people who had these ideas. In solving problems, it did not let things drift and permitted no delay. It made no compromise in handling major problems and never dallied over the minor problems. As soon as an erroneous word or deed against Mao Tse-tung's thought was discovered, it called a meeting of the Party branch committee or a group meeting to wage a face-to-face ideological struggle and meticulously carried out ideological work by integrating group help at the meeting with individual chats after the meeting. After going through this active ideological struggle, the Party members not only enhanced their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, but also cemented the unity among themselves and strengthened the Party's fighting force. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The machine will become rusty if it is not used. We shall become revisionist if we do not actively carry out an inner-Party ideological struggle."

The Party branch of Huchuang brigade consciously and unswervingly fought against various kinds of erroneous ideas and tendencies and continuously got rid of "self" and took in "devotion to the public," so that the Party members' level of ideological revolutionization arose unceasingly, the fighting force of the Party organizations became ever stronger and the Party maintained ever closer ties with the masses. The Party branch of the brigade became an indestructible fighting citadel, and eight of the nine committee members of this Party branch were red ideologically. Led by the Party branch, the broad revolutionary masses triumphantly advanced in ever firmer steps along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and very quickly changed the backward aspects of the brigade, making it rank among the advanced brigades in the hsien.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Revolutionary Committees in P'engtse Hsien, Kiangsi Province, Mobilizes the Masses To Exterminate Schistosomiasis

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1970)

(NCNA Nanchang, January 29) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching about the extermination of schistosomiasis (snail fever), the revolutionary committees at various levels in P'engtse hsien, Kiangsi Province, fully mobilizes the masses to work with their own hands to find the causes of this disease and exterminate the snails, thus greatly quickening the speed of extermination of schistosomiasis and effectively promoting the development of revolution and production.

P'engtse hsien is situated in an area where schistosomiasis was widely prevalent. After the liberation, shown concern by the Party and Chairman Mao, remarkable achievements were made in the prevention and cure of schistosomiasis in this place. However, as a result of intervention by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the grip on the prevention and cure of schistosomiasis was once relaxed in this hsien. After its establishment, the hsien revolutionary committee conscientiously studied the series of Chairman Mao's instructions on the extermination of schistosomiasis, resolved to exterminate schistosomiasis and strengthened leadership over the extermination of schistosomiasis by establishing a leading group participated in by responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee.

To get a clear picture of the prevalence of schistosomiasis in this hsien, the chairman and a few standing committee members of the hsien revolutionary committee visited all the lakes and beaches and mountain areas in the hsien and the principal responsible persons of revolutionary committees at various levels also went deep into the infested areas to make detailed investigations. In the whole hsien, study classes have been held for over 4,000 groups to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions about extermination of schistosomiasis. The broad masses greatly strengthened their confidence and determination in exterminating schistosomiasis, and the mass prevention and cure of this disease developed very quickly in an earth-shaking manner in the whole hsien.

While conducting extermination of schistosomiasis, the revolutionary committee at various levels in P'engtse hsien led the broad revolutionary masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly and to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i in the extermination of schistosomiasis. Through this revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses continuously heightened their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and were determined to exterminate schistosomiasis with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Many poor and lower-middle peasants

said: "The snail is a killer and Liu Shao-ch'i a murderer while Chairman Mao is our savior. We must carry out Chairman Mao's instructions and exterminate the snails."

In Tsengshan brigade, Tungsheng commune, a "three-in-one" contingent for tracing the snails was formed comprising poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and "barefoot doctors." Carrying the precious book and taking their dry ration with them, they crossed mountains and waded through rivers and, in only three days, succeeded in tracing all resources of the snails which "experts" and "authorities" failed to trace in the past decade and more. The commune members of the whole brigade went from the upper reaches to the lower reaches, exterminating the snails in each plot of land where they had discovered the snail. After hard struggle for ten days, they totally exterminated the snails. This brigade became the first one in the whole hsien which totally exterminated the snails.

Lake T'aipo in this hsien was known as the "nest of snails." In the past, some "experts" and "authorities" suggested a plan for exterminating the snail in Lake T'aipo. According to their plan, an investment of more than 15 million yuan was needed from the State. At that moment, the provincial committee approved an investment of only 10 million yuan. These "experts" could do nothing but "look at the lake and sigh" and dared not take any action. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians formed a three-in-one surveying group. After repeated surveying and designing, this group drew a plan for exterminating the snail with greater, faster, better and more economical results and took prompt action to carry out this plan. People of the whole hsien fought arduously throughout the winter and the ensuing spring despite winds and rains and completed three of the four major projects throughout this lake area, exterminating snails in an area of 40,000 mow and expanding farm acreage by 60,000 mow or so.

Tracing of the causes of schistosomiasis, cure of this disease, disposal of nightsoil, control of water resources, and protection of health of individuals are an important link in the extermination of schistosomiasis. P'engtse hsien revolutionary committee called an on-the-spot meeting in Lokuan commune to popularize its experience in disposal of nightsoil, control of water resources and extermination of schistosomiasis. After that, the broad masses of the whole hsien self-reliantly drilled more than 1,000 wells, built more than 4,000 latrines and set up more than 15,000 pig sties and cattle pens, greatly changing the outlook of rural sanitation and effectively strengthening disposal of nightsoil and control of water resources and checking the spread of schistosomiasis.

In the past year and more, P'engtse hsien has made tremendous achievements in exterminating schistosomiasis. It turned quickly from an area seriously infested with schistosomiasis to be a red banner bearer on the front of prevention of schistosomiasis in the whole province. At present, snails have basically been exterminated in three communes, namely, Haoshan, Miench'uan and Ch'engkuan, and 21 brigades in the whole hsien.

More than 1,200 ditches have been filled and new ones excavated, measuring a total length of over 600 li and forming a network of water conservation and irrigation. The broad masses said happily: "We have exterminated the snail and built water conservation projects. This really is a double harvest."

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DEFENSE

US Pilotless Reconaissance Plane Shot Down Over South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1970)

a u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane was shot down by a heroic air defence unit of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army in the afternoon of february 10, when the plane intruded into the air space over the area of hainan island in kwangtung province to carry out reconnaissance and provocative activities.

it was the 20th u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane shot down by the heroic chinese people's liberation army since 1964.

this victory has been won in the excellent situation as the people throughout the country, rallying still more closely around the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as the leader and vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader, are using chairman mao's great strategic concepts of "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" to step up struggle-criticism-transformation, and are fulfilling in a better and faster way the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress. this is another new victory won by the chinese people's liberation army in the fight to safeguard the great socialist motherland by persistently giving prominence to proletarian politics, carrying out the "four-good" requirements in an all-round way and strengthening its fighting power.

Military Commission of Party Central Committee Commends PLA Naval Air Defence Unit for Downing US Pilotless Reconnaissance Plane

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1970)

the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party today issued an order commending a naval air defence unit of the chinese people's liberation army which shot down a u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane over the hainan island area, kwangtung province, on february 10.

the order points out that the p.l.a. naval air defence unit shot down the plane at a time when the hundreds of millions of armymen and people of the country have entered the great 1970's with militant pride. this shows that the unit has followed chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," is well prepared against war and is highly skillful in combat. the battle was well fought exclamation it was a punishment to u.s. imperialism and a great inspiration to the people throughout the country. hence the order of commendation.

the order says: "we hope you will hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, energetically give prominence to proletarian politics, develop the 'four-good' company movement in a deep-going way, make further efforts to carry out chairman mao's great principle 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people', raise your revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, be ready at all times and improve your military skills. if u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to launch a war of aggression against our country, we will wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely."

Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao Hail Downing of US Pilotless Reconnaissance Plane

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily" today carry an article by commentator hailing the great victory scored by the heroic chinese navy in shooting down a u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane. entitled "keep vigilant at all times and perform new meritorious deeds in defence of the motherland", the article reads:

at a time when the people of the whole country are working with full vigour and militancy in the first spring of the great 1970's in response to our great leader chairman mao's clarion call: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", good news was reported from the southern part of the country. on february 10, an air defence unit of the chinese navy shot down over the area of hainan island a u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane which had intruded into china's air space. this is a magnificent outcome of the efforts of the heroic chinese people's liberation army to hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and put proletarian politics to the fore; it is a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation we hereby extend warm greetings to and salute this air defence unit that performed this new meritorious deed in defence of our socialist motherland exclamation

acting on chairman mao's great teaching, "go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders", this air defence unit of the heroic navy gave full play to our army's fighting style -- being courageous, resolute and prompt -- in the course of the battle, and hit the enemy fiercely, accurately and relentlessly. the u.s. piratical plane was shot to pieces the moment it intruded into china's sacred air space. this is the 20th of the u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance planes brought down by the chinese people's liberation army since 1964. this victorious battle fully testifies to the mighty strength of the chinese people's liberation army which is armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to the mights strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. it is another punishment for u.s. imperialist military provocations, and also a source of encouragement to armymen and civilians all over china.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "when we say 'imperialism is feroicous', we mean that its nature will never change". aggressive by nature, u.s. imperialism has been consistently hostile to the great chinese people. since coming to power, the nixon government has stepped up its counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics, putting on the look of a hypocrite and harping on its time-worn theme of "peace" while simultaneously continuing to carry out military threats and war provocations against our country. this latest sending of a military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane to intrude into china's air space is new evidence of the nixon government's crime in stubbornly pursuing the policy of hostility to the people's republic of china.

armymen and civilians throughout the country should bear firmly in mind chairman mao's teaching: "under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance." we must hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics. we must exert still greater efforts in strengthening the unity between the army and the people and between the army and the government, raise our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, firmly foster the concept of keeping vigilant at all times, and make full preparations for a war of resistance to aggression, mentally and materially. should u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade our great socialist motherland, we will resolutely drown them in the ocean of people's war.

Armymen and Civilians in Central-South China Hail Downing of US Pirate Plane

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 12, 1970)

armymen and civilians along the central-south china coast have warmly hailed the new victory of the heroic naval air defence unit of the chinese people's liberation army in shooting down an intruding u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane. they have all expressed the determination to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, further strengthen army-civilian unity and be ready at all times to destroy any enemy intruders.

the news has rejoiced the p.l.a. commanders and fighters who are vigilantly guarding the central-south china coast day and night. at one of the many meetings held to celebrate the victory, commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. air force unit, who had badly battered u.s. air pirates in three successive battles over kwangsi, said: "the naval air defence unit has fought superbly exclamation the victory is another punishment to the u.s. imperialists for their military provocations and an inspiration to the armymen and civilians throughout the country." they expressed their determination to learn from the naval air defence unit and raise their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold. they said that they were ready to destroy any enemy intruders so as to make new contributions to the people.

commanders and fighters of the "red outpost company" of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, who are on guard at the hainan front, held a meeting immediately after hearing the news. they studied again and again chairman mao's great teaching

"make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." they exposed the aggressive nature of imperialism and roundly criticized the fallacious theory of "the dying out of class struggle" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they pointed out: imperialism means war. so long as imperialism exists, we will not slacken our vigilance for even a minute. we'll remain fully prepared against war and exert ourselves to improve our fighting skill so as to safeguard our great socialist motherland.

on learning the good news, the revolutionary masses and militiamen of various nationalities throughout kwangtung and kwangsi celebrated the victory at rallies. they strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its towering crimes of aggression against china.

militia squad leader tseng chi-yu, who was formerly leader of the chinese people's volunteers platoon to which the hero chiu shao-yun belonged, angrily pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is aggressive by nature. it has always been hostile toward the great chinese people. since it came to power, the nixon government has redoubled its efforts in playing counter-revolutionary dual tactics. while hypocritically chanting 'peace', it is sending spy planes to carry on military provocations against our country. this has revealed the wolfish nature of u.s. imperialism all the more clearly."

as soon as they heard the news, the militiamen of the hsialiao production brigade of the tichiao commune in peihai, who are guarding the shore of bac bo gulf shoulder to shoulder with people's liberation army men, blew bugles for a celebration meeting which they attended with rifle in hand. they declared in unison: "we militia fighting on bac bo gulf pledge to act on chairman mao's great teachings 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland' and 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people', learn from the liberation army, further strengthen army-civilian unity and turn the border and coastal defence of our motherland into a wall of iron. if the enemy dare to invade, we'll wipe him out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely exclamation"

the commanders and fighters of the meritorious p.l.a. unit which shot down the enemy plane and the revolutionary masses of various nationalities on hainan island were elated when they heard the broadcast. the commanders and fighters said: "the order of commendation issued by the military commission of the party central committee is the greatest encouragement to us. all victories are attributed to our great leader chairman mao and to the invincible mao tsetung thought". with pride in victory, they conscientiously summed up their combat experience.

the armymen and civilians unanimously declared: if u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade our great socialist motherland, we will resolutely bury them in the vast ocean of people's war.

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Model Revolutionary Theatrical Productions Encourage Chinese People to Advance

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, the revolutionary literature and art fighters, led by comrade chiang ching, have painstakingly improved a number of model revolutionary theatrical productions, which profoundly and vividly propagate great mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. shining with the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, these revolutionary productions are: the peking operas on contemporary themes -- "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "on the docks" and "raid on the white tiger regiment" --, the ballets -- "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" --, the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang" and the piano music "the red lantern" with peking opera singing.

every time workers, peasants and soldiers see performances of these revolutionary theatrical works, they consider them vivid lessons in mao tsetung thought. they consciously learn from the heroes in these works, study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and pledge to foster their boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao in the revolutionary struggle.

after seeing "the red lantern", the workers of the peking "february seventh" rolling-stock plant, which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, were inspired with revolutionary enthusiasm for the proletarian hero li yu-ho who held aloft the revolutionary "red lantern". it reminds them of the brilliant struggle in which our great leader chairman mao led the chinese working class and the chinese people in marching forward from victory to victory.

during the days of misery in 1918, our great leader chairman mao went through the icy snow in the depths of winter to get to the "february seventh" plant and kindled the revolutionary spark among the railway workers. referring to this, the workers said with excitement that in the past our revolutionary predecessors closely followed the great leader chairman mao to advance wave upon wave and fight hard, bloody battles and set up the great proletarian political power. today, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we, the working class, must be boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao, study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, vigorously grasp revolution and energetically promote production, and win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

chao hsin-chen, secretary of the party branch of the chinchai brigade of the kuyang people's commune, in lankao county, honan province, said after seeing "taking tiger mountain by strategy": "why is yang tzu-jung, the scout platoon leader, so exceptionally brave and wise? it is because he 'has the morning sun in his heart'. and because the morning sun is invincible mao tsetung thought, we must follow chairman mao's teachings in making revolution and act according to his instructions."

together with other armymen, huang li-chin, a new p.l.a. recruit and an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, is working to support agriculture in

a county. while carrying out his task, he is always encouraged by thinking of the heroic image of yang tzu-jung. despite heavy snow, he spreads mao tsetung thought from family to family, bringing chairman mao's latest instructions and the party's policies to the poor and lower-middle peasants. illuminated by the radiance of mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary masses quickly rose up to root out a handful of class enemies in the brigade and bring about the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination and established the revolutionary committee. huang li-chin said with deep feeling: "to make revolution, we must 'have a morning sun in our heart'. if we act according to chairman mao's instructions, we will be victorious."

these model revolutionary theatrical works glittering with splendour give prominence to the propagation of chairman mao's brilliant thinking on the people's army and people's war, warmly praise the armed struggle waged by the people under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao and powerfully reveal the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", thus greatly encouraging and educating the people.

taking yang tzu-jung and other heroes as their example in whatever they do, the men of a p.l.a. engineering unit propagated mao tsetung thought wherever they went. they ran mao tsetung thought study classes together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and organized the masses to denounce the crimes of aggression committed by imperialism and social-imperialism.

they often invited old poor peasants to give them reports of their past suffering and contrast it with their present happiness. these constantly raised the proletarian consciousness of the commanders and fighters and enhanced their determination to hold their rifles still firmer for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

from seeing the model revolutionary theatrical works, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have further deepened their understanding that chairman mao's brilliant thinking on people's war is a powerful weapon for conquering the enemy. they said: "yang tzu-jung and his comrades-in-arms always keep chairman mao's teachings in mind. they always propagate mao tsetung thought among the masses and organize and arm the masses with mao tsetung thought wherever they go. as a result, they aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountain villages and households to carry out armed struggle, and finally succeed in wiping out the diehard bandit 'vulture'." the commanders and fighters pledged that they would "resolutely carry on and develop the glorious tradition of our army and do the work of 'support the government and cherish the people' still better and unite tens of millions of revolutionary masses. if imperialism and social-imperialism dare to launch a war of aggression against china, we will bury the aggressors in the ocean of the people's war."

chairman mao teaches: "without a people's army the people have nothing." the moving scenes in the model revolutionary theatrical works of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army have greatly inspired the revolutionary masses. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chiangtai people's commune in the chaoyang district on peking's outskirts were particularly moved after seeing "shachiapang". they said: "like aunt sha and other heroic characters, we will cherish unbounded love for the people's liberation army and learn from it. we'll strengthen the unity between the army

and the people and fight shoulder to shoulder with the people's army in defence of our great socialist motherland."

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." the heroic images of the proletariat armed with mao tsetung thought depicted in these works are all of "men with an iron will". with their lives and blood, they have created one song of triumph after another for the communist fighters who fear neither hardship nor death. the portrayal of these heroic images is inspiring the revolutionary people to march courageously along the broad road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat exclamation

the transmission line workers of the peking power bureau said: "we've been linesmen for years, and we will follow yang tzu-jung's heroic example. we'll guarantee the flow of electricity no matter how hard the conditions."

yen tai-fu, a p.l.a. battalion leader and winner of the order of merit, first class, when he was in the chinese people's volunteers, could not hold back his excitement after seeing model revolutionary theatrical works which reminded him of his battle days. he became even more determined to fight for the realization of communism all his life.

he said: "our proletarian state has been won with guns by heroes like yang tzu-jung, li yu-ho, kuo chien-kuang and hung chang-ching who relied on invincible mao tsetung thought and fought bravely."

"to consolidate the great dictatorship of the proletariat today," this combat hero added, "it is even more necessary for us to rely on invincible mao tsetung thought and go on fighting. we must continue to display the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade our country."

reviewing the acute class struggle involved in the course of creating the model revolutionary theatrical works, the workers, peasants and soldiers were furious at the towering crimes of undermining these works committed by the renegade liu shao-chi, the chief culprit, and his agents in literary and art circles -- chou yang, hsia yen, tien han, yang han-sheng and others. they recognize that the struggle between the proletariat which defends and the bourgeoisie which tries to undermine the model revolutionary theatrical works is a continuation of the sharp struggle in the sphere of the superstructure in which the bourgeoisie tries to restore capitalism and the proletariat fights against it, a continuation of the acute struggle between chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art.

the workers, peasants and soldiers are determined to act on chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, deepen the revolutionary mass criticism so as to thoroughly repudiate and discredit liu shao-chi and the representatives of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and eliminate all the

remaining evil influence. they have pledged to make the proletarian new literature and art -- the model revolutionary theatrical works -- shine still more brightly so that they will inspire the revolutionary people to follow our great leader chairman mao closely, fight tenaciously against the class enemies at home and abroad and win still greater victories.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Armymen and Civilians Unite Closely in China's First Revolutionary Base Area

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Feb. 11, 1970)

many moving stories are being told about the close unity between the army and the people in the chingkang mountain area, china's first revolutionary base.

sharing weal and woe, the old red armymen and the people in the locality were united as one in the struggle during china's second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937). thanks to the guidance of mao tsetung thought, this glorious revolutionary tradition of unity between the army and people has continued to develop to this day.

to carry out the task of supporting the left, the fourth company of a p.l.a. unit launched a "support the government and cherish the people" movement soon after entering the chingkang mountain area. following the old red armymen's example, the commanders and fighters have persisted in disseminating mao tsetung thought among the masses and helped organize and arm them with mao tsetung thought. as soon as the new year's day editorial was broadcast on new year's eve they immediately visited the commune members' homes despite a biting wind and high mountains to help study the editorial and chairman mao's new instructions in it. when they reached a production team, they heard that three commune members had gone to the mountains to cut timber. "by helping arm one more person with mao tsetung thought, we add strength to the struggle to bury imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction", squad leader lu chu-wen told himself. he and two other armymen set out for the mountains where they found the trio in a forest. after the six of them had studied the editorial and chairman mao's new instructions, the three commune members said with deep appreciation: "you are good fighters of chairman mao and real successors to the old red army."

the people in the chingkang mountains often took the p.l.a.commanders and fighters to chairman mao's old residence where they repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant writing "the struggle in the chingkang mountains", an article chairman mao wrote there in 1928. they recalled to the commanders and fighters the heroic deeds of how the armymen and people in these mountains, united as one under the wise leadership of chairman mao, had thrown back the offensives of the kuomintang reactionaries and safeguarded the revolutionary base. they gave the p.l.a. men coarse rice, pumpkin and a bitter vegetable, which chairman mao, the red armymen and the revolutionary people had eaten, to pass on the revolutionary tradition of the chingkang mountains.

the army unit received a group of new recruits one day. braving the severe cold, old yu chen-kun, former chairman of the taching township soviet, led them up huangyangchieh and told them how in the old days less than a battalion of red armymen and people, using guns and cannon made by indigenous methods, defeated four enemy regiments attacking the place. he then directed the young armymen in practising bayoneting and shooting at a former outpost. the excited young armymen said that they would follow the example of the old red armymen and people in the chingkang mountains, so as display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and be ready at any time to resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out all enemy troops who dare to invade.

every time an army unit relieved guard and was going to leave these mountains, the chingkang people would pick some leaves from the evergreen trees behind chairman mao's old residence, gather some stones from the path where chairman mao and red armymen once carried grain up the mountain, or make some mementoes with a revolutionary tradition of the chingkang mountains as gifts. they did all this to encourage the armymen to learn from the example of their revolutionary predecessors and closely follow chairman mao in making revolution.

assigned to a new fighting task, the second company of a p.l.a. unit was about to leave the chingkang mountains. hearing this, local poor and lower middle peasants stayed up all night making bamboo carrying poles for their army. on them they carved these words: "have the resolute, thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the chingkang mountains and shoulder heavy tasks for the cause of the chinese revolution and world revolution". the company commanders and fighters were greatly moved when they got these bamboo poles. they were determined to live up to the expectations of the chingkang people.

the commanders and fighters stationed in the chingkang mountain area regard helping the masses as their duty. they have sent medical teams to provide the poor and lower-middle peasants with preventive medicine and to treat their diseases. carrying chairman mao's writings and crossing mountains and rivers, the medical teams have also helped train a great number of "barefoot doctors".

health worker liu tang-mao of a p.l.a. unit took the initiative and visited an old poor peasant who had long suffered from a facial tic. he studied chairman mao's writings with him to increase his confidence in triumphing over his disease.

in using block therapy to give penicillin injections at acupuncture points, liu tang-mao, disregarding the danger involved, experimented on himself first to find the best points for this therapy. he then used these points to treat the old poor peasant. after liu tang-mao's careful treatment of more than a month, the patient recovered.

the moving deeds of the people's soldiers in risking their lives to protect the people's lives and property have been heard of everywhere in this area.

when the home of poor peasant li yun-sheng in the tzuping production team caught fire, the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. detachment helping in productive labour in the village

immediately rushed from the fields to where the fire was raging. braving heavy smoke, they raced inside to save the poor peasant's belongings. overcome by the smoke, they pulled themselves to their feet and fought on against the fire and quickly put it out. as a result, they prevented the surrounding houses from catching fire. next day the commanders and fighters went up into the hills to cut wood to help li yun-sheng rebuild his home. moved to tears, he told them: "you really are the kinsmen of us poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", the armymen and civilians in the chingkang mountain area have made great efforts to strengthen the unity between them. commanders and fighters often go to people's communes, factories and mines, government institutions and schools where they help the revolutionary people in political and military training. at the same time, the masses do their best to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they do all they can to raise output and to support the army.

it was dusk when a p.l.a. unit reached sanwan village, where chairman mao reorganized the revolutionary army in 1927 after the autumn harvest uprising. little fodder was left for the horses after the unit's long-distance march. hearing this, the poor and lower middle peasants in sanwan village were eager to bring rice straw from their homes. just like when the workers and peasants' red army were supported in days gone by, they crossed mountains early next morning to get the straw to the army unit. every armyman was touched and all of them made up their minds that they would work hard to master fighting and make new contributions in defending the socialist motherland.

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Mao Tsetung Thought Changes Thinking of Peking Rolling-Stock Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1970)

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, more and more workers imbued with communist spirit and devoted to the public interest and the revolution have come forward in the peking "february seventh" rolling-stock plant. the thinking of the workers as a whole has undergone a profound change.

the plant has a glorious revolutionary tradition. chairman mao, the great liberator of the chinese people, came to the plant in 1918 where he sowed the seeds of revolution. he ran evening schools for the workers and organized them into the workers' movement. under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and the leadership of the chinese communist party, the workers of the plant started on february 7, 1923, a world-shaking general strike in coordination with the railway workers in wuhan, chengchow and other places. this dealt a heavy blow at the dark rule of imperialism and the feudal warlords at the time.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, at a crucial time when the two classes and the two lines were engaged

in a life-and-death struggle, chairman mao sent people's liberation army men, kinsmen of the working people, to the plant, the p.l.a. men helped the workers guide the movement forward from victory to victory along the revolutionary road indicated by chairman mao.

reviewing the struggle over the past few decades, the workers of the plant came to realize that following chairman mao means victory. therefore they have consciously exerted ever greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way.

chairman mao teaches: "in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle". in their study, the workers attach paramount importance to chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in order to ensure that the great socialist motherland will always retain its political colour, the workers have shown heroism in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines. they have made contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in the mass movement for increasing production and practising strict economy, some workers not long ago found that some screws' threads had been deliberately damaged. if these screws were used on a locomotive, an accident would surely happen because they would come off when the locomotive was in motion. the workers analysed this incident in the light of chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and carried out extensive investigations. soon afterwards they ferreted out a class enemy who was involved in sabotage.

chairman mao teaches: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." the workers of the rolling stock plant took this teaching as their guide to action. they feared neither hardship nor death in the struggle for production and went ahead boldly for the revolution.

one august day last year the no. 2 engine workshop was planning an experiment on tension resistance in the course of changing the high voltage electric wire for an electric furnace. suddenly, the sky became overcast and then a rain storm began. the common practice is never to make high voltage experiments during a thunderstorm, let alone work on high voltage poles with live wires. but the workers, armed with mao tsetung thought and cherishing deep love for chairman mao, would not let a thunderstorm or difficulties deter them. they pledged with revolutionary will: "no matter how big the storm, we will supply electricity tonight and the electric furnace must produce steel exclamation" breaking with all superstitions and adopting appropriate technical measures, two workers climbed the high voltage pole, braving the downpour and risking electric shock. after several hours of tense struggle, the courageous and composed workers finished their task. with the supply of electricity ensured, production continued.

"for the sake of the revolution, the harder the struggle, the happier we are, and the more hazardous our path, the more courageously we advance." this is the motto of the workers and is the spirit that guides them today.

on november 23, last year, the plant had assembled and tested its last locomotive for the 1969 state plan. as the locomotive was about to leave the plant for delivery, it was suddenly discovered that five bricks inside the top of the firebox were loose. according to the old practice, the fire should be extinguished and the firebox cooled before a worker could enter it to make repairs. this would have delayed delivery and used up more coal. veteran worker kung che, who had a miserable life in the old society, reminded himself of chairman mao's great call "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. he immediately took a tool, covered the fire with a layer of wet coal and then put a plank on top of it, and bravely entered the firebox. he soon finished the job despite the heat and choking smoke. the locomotive left the plant on schedule.

workers at the plant study chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles every day, and, following the fine examples of chang szu-teh, norman bethune and "the foolish old man", serve the people whole-heartedly by their hard day-to-day work. they show the fine qualities of the working class.

huang yung-ping, a worker in the forging shop, works diligently and whole-heartedly. other workers praise him as a "willing ox" for the revolution who will not take time off. late one night, a sudden strong wind woke him up. it suddenly occurred to him that the workshop skylight had not been shut properly. he rushed to the workshop. but the roof was a dozen metres high and he could not find a ladder immediately. so he clambered up a pipe. displaying his loyalty to chairman mao, he finally reached the roof, and shut the skylight to protect state property.

members of the workers' families also plunged into the high tide of living study and application of mao tsetung thought that swept the plant. many of them have become activists devoted to the revolution. chang teh-jung, a worker's wife, was irrigating fields nearby one morning when she saw that water from a pump well breached the irrigation ditch and threatened the safety of a pile of timber belonging to the plant. the pump house was locked, and she was unable to seal the breach with mud. resolutely, she jumped into the waist-deep water and blocked the gap with her body in the interest of the people. the icy water made her shiver, but she stood fast, reciting over and over again chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". she stood firm like a strong wall for more than an hour till the workers discovered her and switched off the pump.

INDUSTRY

Organic Glass Factory Advances Through Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 11, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of a clothing cooperative in the city of fushun in liaoning province have built an organic glass factory and in a very short time produced large quantities of organic glass urgently needed by the state. they made this achievement by relying on their own efforts and working hard.

they closely followed chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and are making a contribution to china's socialist construction.

at the time the great proletarian cultural revolution was initiated by our great leader chairman mao, the clothing cooperative had more than 120 workers, over 90 per cent formerly being housewives. they learned in september 1966 that the state urgently needed large quantities of organic glass. with high enthusiasm for socialism, they immediately volunteered for the task. a number of workers were released for this project because the others pledged to fulfil the quotas of the clothing cooperative.

a handful of class enemies sneered at them: "you women work with needles and thread and have no schooling and no technique. how can you talk of producing organic glass"? this attack did not intimidate these revolutionary workers armed with mao tsetung thought but, on the contrary, served to harden their determination to produce organic glass.

led by communist party member wang hsiu-khin, 10 women workers were sent to a factory elsewhere to study how organic glass is made. a capitalist roader in the clothing cooperative soon ordered them to return. should they continue their study or give it up? it was an acute class struggle. they studied again and again our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." they were determined to continue their study. by their resolute struggle, they at last smashed the schemes of the handful of capitalist roaders.

determined to win honour for chairman mao and for the socialist motherland, the workers overcame many difficulties although they never had any schooling nor experience in this work. within some forty days they had learned how to make organic glass.

when they returned, the question was to build the factory since they had neither workshops nor equipment. they carefully studied chairman mao's great teachings on arduous struggle and self-reliance. they said with pride: "we are loyal to our great leader chairman mao and we can certainly make organic glass by exerting our effort." they needed a steam boiler, but a new one would be expensive. they used capital accumulated by the cooperative and bought an old boiler which they repaired and fitted out. when the temperature rose, the boiler would start to leak. before the boiler had cooled off, the workers went into it and repaired it well. these women put aside their scissors to act as plasterers, carpenters and welders in building the factory and installing the equipment. they

said: "we'll do any job assigned us to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

it was then the dead of winter and they had to heat sand on a hot cauldron and mix cement with boiling water. they worked day and night for a dozen weeks. the old regulations called for 10-meter-high towers made of steel and cement for the cyanation reaction tower and rectification reaction tower. building the factory through diligence and frugality, they used eight 10-meter-high steel rails for the frame work. through their hard struggle over several months, the workers at last built the factory without having to ask the state for a single cent. an organic glass factory built of the same size to foreign designs would have cost 90 per cent more.

in the course of trial production, the workers gave full play to their dauntless spirit of daring to think and act and, through repeated testing, finally produced organic glass in november 1967.

at the end of 1968, in order to produce more for national construction, the revolutionary committee of the organic glass factory decided to renovate its equipment and more than double the productive capacity. at that time, someone said: "if we want to expand production, we ought to ask the state for the equipment." the revolutionary committee organized all the revolutionary workers in the factory to study chairman mao's great teachings on diligence, frugality and economy with this problem in mind. they roundly criticized the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. they unanimously declared that they would not ask the state for help, but rely on themselves to settle the problem.

they needed a vacuum pump which cost more than 3,000 yuan. the workers decided to make it themselves. they went into research and designing and produced a water-sealed vacuum pump through indigenous methods after 20 days of hard work. this pump is more efficient than an oil-hydraulic piston vacuum pump. using water instead of oil, it saves more than 10,000 yuan a year that otherwise would be needed for oil.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

the cyanation vessel used in the first process of making the organic glass has a switch. foreign conventions call for the heating steam to be switched off when the temperature in the vessel reaches 30 degrees centigrade to prevent accidents. but that is a laborious job requiring two people at a time and they are liable to get poisoned. the workers made up their minds to do away with this obstacle.

with the vigorous support of the revolutionary committee and after careful observation and repeated tests, worker yu chuan-fa solved this problem by controlling the heating steam which is switched off only when the temperature of the vessel rises from 30 degrees to 60 degrees centigrade. no accident has occurred and the recovery rate has increased ten per cent. this saves a great deal of money for the state every year. the impact strength and the transparency of the organic glass are up to state standards and the poisonous content of the residual liquid is far below the state standards.

the factory's revolutionary workers have given full play to the glorious tradition of hard struggle and studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. the masses pooled their wisdom and went ahead full steam in making technical innovations. they improved all the equipment very rapidly. in 1969 the factory overfulfilled the state target and output was more than treble that of 1968.

the factory has become an advanced unit in china's light industry. it has been represented many times at conferences of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought both at the liaoning provincial and the fushun municipal levels.

Shenyang Factories Overfulfill January Production Quotas

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 12, 1970)

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technical personnel in shenyang, an important industrial base in north east china, are firmly grasping revolution and vigorously promoting production, in line with chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". as a result many factories overfulfilled their january production plans.

chairman mao's important instruction issued early this year and the new year's day editorial greatly inspired the revolutionary workers of shenyang. this immediately gave rise to a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they conscientiously summed up last year's experience in grasping revolution, promoting production. this laid the solid ideological foundation for overfulfilling the january production plan.

after studying and propagating chairman mao's latest instructions and the new year's day editorial, the communist party committee and the revolutionary committee of the shenyang metallurgical plant, which is an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, urged the revolutionary workers and technical personnel to put forward proposals for grasping revolution and promoting production still better. within two weeks, more than four thousand proposals had been raised. on the basis of these proposals, they worked out measures to tap the potential for increasing production and practising economy. this greatly raised the production level. gross output in january was 14.29 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

workers and revolutionary technicians at the big modern shenyang no. 3 machine tool plant using chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial as their weapons, roundly criticized the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. this mobilized the initiative and creativeness of the masses.

both the foundry and processing workshops have adopted many new techniques. as a result, their monthly output for january reached an all-time high, marking a 98 per cent

increase over the january output of 1969, the previous monthly record. the workers of the plant said: "so long as we listen to chairman mao, the machines will do as we want and we can produce as many machines as the state needs."

numerous small and medium-sized factories put forward the slogan of "let's fully tap the potential and not ask for state financial help". they strictly adhered to the policy of self-reliance in every measure and action they took, and outstandingly fulfilled the state plans. a plastics factory with some 100 workers and staff was assigned to produce for the rural communes thin plastic sheets to protect young rice shoots. in the spirit of "hard work and arduous struggle", the workers turned the raw materials provided by the state over to other factories and sent workers to collect used plastic in the urban and rural areas.

the factory overfulfilled its january quota and was praised as a standard bearer in supporting agriculture.

the workers took our great leader chairman mao's teaching that "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity" as their guide to action. their dauntlessness in meeting all difficulties and making technical innovations is greater than ever.

under the leadership of the factory revolutionary committee, the workers and technicians of the shenyang air-blower factory pooled their wisdom and succeeded in designing and manufacturing an technically advanced axial blower with an impeller diameter of 20 metres for water-cooling tower, which is characterized by its new structure, low cost and high efficiency. it can do the work originally done by 36 axial blowers, each with an impeller diameter of 4.7 metres. this has created favourable condition for developing the power industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the workers of the shenyang high and medium pressure valve plant have improved most of their original products which were rough, into small precision products in less than 30 days. now 80 per cent of the plant's designs have been revised and put into production. this will save more than 1,000 tons of rolled steel for the state per year.

at the beginning of this year, the factories and enterprises in shenyang all ran mao tsetung thought study classes to conscientiously study the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" set forth by our great leader chairman mao. in line with our great leader chairman mao's series of teachings on self-reliance, arduous struggle and building our country through diligence and frugality, they roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as the slavish comprador philosophy, bourgeois stereotypes and extravagance and waste. the more revolutionized and scientific production and technical management created a new upsurge in industrial production and enabled it to advance along the course of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

AGRICULTURE

Spring Farming Preparations Under Way in East China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's teaching "observe agricultural seasons so that farm work is done on time", the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in kiangsi, kiangsu and chekiang provinces in east china are making intense preparations for spring farming to guarantee greater victories in production this year.

various localities are stepping up the manufacture and repair of farm machinery and implements, putting aside insecticides and good seeds and improving farmland. they are paying special attention to the two key points in agricultural production: water conservancy projects and manure.

by the end of january, kiangsi province had completed 32,000 water conservancy projects and extended the paddy acreage by 166,000 hectares. the shangjao administrative region fulfilled the winter plan for building water conservancy projects last december ahead of time and irrigated an additional 4,000 hectares of land. nanchang, yichun and other areas have stored a large amount of manure, with hsinchien and nanchang counties on the outskirts of nanchang storing 300,000 cubic metres of manure in just one month.

during the winter kiangsu province has undertaken small-sized water conservancy projects to improve farmland. tungtai county has completed 15,000,000 cubic metres of earthwork. as a rule the province uses river silt as manure, and the tungchin production brigade in wuhsien county has collected more than 45 tons of pond silt per hectare of rice fields. hsuyi county has ploughed all its 7,600 hectares of land that lay fallow during the winter.

chekiang province surpassed last year's grain and cotton production requirements set by the "national programme for agricultural development". the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the province made the slack winter season a busy one, making great efforts to build water conservancy works and collect manure. it has begun more than 20,000 water conservancy projects. many communes and production brigades in chiahsin county in the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain have collected twice the amount of manure as compared with the corresponding period last year.

in preparing for spring farming, various localities ran mao tsetung thought study classes so that the preparations would proceed in a vigorous and down-to-earth way. "what shall we do after we have obtained 7.5 tons of grain per hectare?" brought on a lively discussion among commune members and cadres at various levels in the shaohsing area, chekiang province. in line with chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories", they tried their best to overcome self-conceit and looked on their achievements as a starting point for further advance. as a result, there was an upsurge in the work of spring farming preparations, with the building of water conservancy projects as the centre.

leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels went to the forefront of farm production to do productive labour and, together with commune members, study chairman mao's works and hold meetings to fight self and criticize revisionism. by doing this, they solved problems on time and speeded up farming.

industrial, trade and financial, transport and health departments of various localities are sending out investigation groups, mobile service and medical teams to the villages to work at farm production.

Spring Sowing Preparations in Full Swing in China's Northern Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

with water conservancy construction, manure accumulation and soil improvement as the main content, a high tide of preparations for spring sowing is sweeping the yellow river valley and northeast china. acting on chairman mao's great teaching "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", the poor and lower-middle peasants are striving to win the first battle in spring farm work and aiming at a still better harvest this year on the basis of last year's successful harvest.

guiding the spring sowing preparations, the revolutionary committees at various levels are giving first place to organizing the masses in the living study and application of chairman mao's works. a large number of mao tsetung thought study classes are being run and a revolutionary mass criticism in connection with the struggle between the two lines on the agricultural front in the localities to roundly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents is being undertaken. this has helped the masses greatly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and further strengthen their concept of farming for the revolution. spring preparations are being speeded up by the revolution.

despite bitter winter weather, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in shantung province are carrying out a far-ranging mass drive to build water conservancy projects, collect manure and improve the soil. incomplete statistics show that since last winter the province has built 26,600 hectares of terraced fields in hilly regions and raised fields in low-lying areas, levelled and deep-ploughed 120,000 hectares, winter-ploughed 2,330,000 hectares and extended irrigation to 53,000 hectares of farmland.

some 800,000 commune members in the yentai administrative region have turned out to dig irrigation canals and ditches and terrace hilly slopes. the region so far has completed 1,400 irrigation projects and built more than 8,600 hectares of terraced fields. the revolutionary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the liyachuang production brigade in chanhua county who had high yields on saline land in the past have continued their drive to transform the saline land by adding more drainage canals so as to create still more favourable conditions for good crops.

since the beginning of the winter, shansi province has built irrigation facilities to extend the irrigated acreage by 29,000 hectares and built more than 90,000 hectares of high-standard terraced fields like those of the province's nationally-known tachai brigade. work done this year is far greater than that in the corresponding period of last year. the communes have accumulated 57,500,000 tons of manure, or 20 per cent more than in the corresponding period in 1969. half of the farm implements have been checked and repaired, and most districts in the province have set aside more and better seeds for spring sowing than they did last year.

in making their preparations, shansi's poor and lower-middle peasants have brought about a new upsurge in the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai". emulating the heroic tachai poor and lower-middle peasants, they are studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production. more than 590,000 people are working in the winter wheat fields in southeastern shansi, busy harrowing, suppressing, dressing fertilizer and watering the crops so as to increase the wheat crop.

in ice-bound heilungkiang province, the forefront of the anti-revisionist struggle, people's commune members and workers on state farms are preparing for spring sowing in a fiery fighting spirit.

though the mercury has dropped to less than 30 degrees below zero centigrade, they are busy building irrigation projects, collecting manure and carting it to the fields, repairing farm machinery and implements and carefully selecting good seed strains.

many counties in the province completed repairs on farm machinery and implements ahead of schedule. tractors in the production teams are ready to be used to turn up the soil as soon as the season arrives.

chairman mao's important instruction "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and his strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" have become a powerful motive force in preparing for spring farming. commune members and state farm workers have translated their hatred for u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism into strength in the battle for a bumper harvest this year. they regard producing more grain and being well-prepared against war as a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism.

a movement for production is under way in adjacent kirin province, where the cadres and commune members in the rural areas are filled with revolutionary vigour in collecting manure and building water conservancy projects.

many communes and production brigades in the province are building their own fertilizer plants by indigenous methods. braving severe cold, poor and lower-middle peasants in the changpai mountains in east kirin have broken the frozen ground and built water conservancy projects.

man-power engaged in current spring farming preparations constitutes more than 80 per cent of the entire rural man-power of liaoning province, and this percentage is much higher compared with last year's corresponding period.

ignoring freezing cold, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres dug ditches and wells and built dams and reservoirs and have made remarkable achievements. by mid-january the province had collected manure nearly 90 per cent of the amount applied to the fields in all of last year. various localities are now selecting good seeds.

the province's cities and townships are carrying out a vigorous movement of industry supporting agriculture. workers, government cadres, teachers and students, other citizens and little red soldiers are enthusiastically contributing their share to spring farming perparations. marketing and supplying, transport and other departments are all prepared to provide powerful backing to farm work.

the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee has sent more than 200 cadres to strengthen the leadership for spring sowing preparations so as to win greater victories in farming. the leading committee members, who have gone to the villages to carry out investigations and sum up experience,, have speeded up spring farming preparations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Forces Launch Incessant Attacks on Enemy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

the laotian patriotic armed forces and people in borikhansay and other provinces have recently launched a series of attacks on the enemy, dealing heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, according to "khaosan pathet lao".

from february first to the dawn of the next day, the patriotic fighters in borikhansay province attacked the headquarters of the rightist troops, a police station and puppet administrative offices at borikhansay town and attacked arsenals, oil dumps and other enemy installations in paksane town.

in the operations, the patriotic armed forces and people of the province killed 125 enemy troops, wounded many others, destroyed the arsenals, oil dumps and several enemy barracks. the fire caused by explosions lasted several hours.

on january 8, the patriotic forces shot down two enemy aircraft with rifles.

the regional armed forces and guerrillas in kham muon province stormed an enemy post on highway number 13 on january 24, wiping out ten enemy troops and capturing a quantity of weapons and some other materials. one f-105 plane was downed by the patriotic fighters of the province on january 22.

a total of 17 enemy troops were killed and four pieces of weapons captured by the regional armed forces and guerrillas in an engagement in champassak district of champassak province on january 13.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Rahman Puppet Clique's Exploitation of Malay Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article broadcast recently exposed the crimes of brutal exploitation of the malay peasants by the rahman-razak puppet clique.

the article said that the puppet "agricultural products sales board" set up in 1965 is a tool for the rahman-razak clique to cruelly exploit the malay peasants, wantonly carry out the malay chauvinist economic policy, trample underfoot the middle and small merchants and rapidly develop the malay bureaucrat capital. the masses of the malay peasants, through their own experiences, have profoundly realized that the "agricultural products sales board" is a new yoke imposed on their necks.

the article exposed that the rahman-razak clique forced the peasants to sell their grain to the puppet "agricultural products sales board", which cruelly exploited the peasants by means of reducing the purchasing prices and lowering the grades of the grain at will. for example, the market price of grain in 1968 was 17 malayan dollars per picul, but the purchasing price fixed by the board was 16 dollars; and when the peasants sold their grain to the procurement posts of the board they got only 14.7 malayan dollars per picul.

the article said that purchasing at cheap price while selling at high price was another method for the puppet "agricultural products sales board" to exploit the peasants and the broad masses of the consumers. and the peasants were fleeced again and again.

the article pointed out that the establishment of the puppet "agricultural products sales board" has accelerated impoverishment and bankruptcy of the peasants. the masses of malay peasants have realized more and more profoundly through their practical struggle that the malay bureaucrat capitalist class and feudal landlord class are the most reactionary classes which impeded the development of the malayan economy.

in conclusion, the article said: chairman mao teaches us: "everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. this is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself." only by taking up the iron broom of armed struggle under the leadership of the malayan communist party and together with the people of other nationalities, can the masses of the malay peasants sweep the bureaucrat capitalist class and the feudal landlord class into the historic dust bin and achieve complete emancipation.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen Gives Reception Marking 20th Anniversary of Vietnam-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a reception here today marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam-china friendship association.

leading members of the departments concerned including wen yu-cheng, hsiao ching-kuang, li chiang, wu teh, fang yi, han nien-lung, kuo lu, mei sheng-wei and shen chien were present.

ambassador ngo thuyen and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and council member of the china-viet nam friendship association, proposed toasts to the constant growth in strength and scope of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the people of the two countries.

at a film reception that followed, documentary films reflecting the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation were shown.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Embassy in Syria Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Damascus, Feb. 10, 1970)

the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown recently at film receptions given here by the chinese embassy and was warmly received by the guests present.

present at the film receptions were responsible syrian government officials, syrian high-ranking officers and friends from all walks of life. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present. the receptions were also attended by palestinian commandos and african nationalist fighters here.

when the brilliant image of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao appeared on the screen, the audience burst out into warm applause. many friends said that they were very happy at seeing chairman mao in excellent health. they wished a long, long life to chairman mao. a palestinian commando said, "we ardently love chairman mao. chairman mao is the great leader not only of the chinese people but also of the revolutionary people the world over. mao tsetung thought is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism. many of us palestinian commandos study the writings of chairman mao and apply them in our current armed struggle."

an african nationalist fighter said, "chairman mao is the great teacher of the world revolutionary people. chairman mao is in excellent health. this is the biggest happiness not only of the chinese people but also of the revolutionary people of the world."

many friends said that from the film they saw the brilliant achievements made by the people's republic of china in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 20 years, especially the great victories of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. they pointed out that the film shows the unity, powerfulness and vigorousness of the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and under the guidance of the great mao tsetung thought.

the parade of the chinese militia in the film left a deep impression on the spectators. a syrian friend said: it shows that china first has faith in the people and relies on them; it does not first rely on weapons. if any imperialism dares to launch aggression against china, it will be doomed by a people's war of the chinese people.

many friends warmly praised china's firm stand in support of the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and people the world over. a palestinian friend said that he was very much encouraged when he heard from the film the voice that china firmly supports the struggle of the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries against u.s. imperialism and zionism.

THAILAND

US Wanton Bombing in Thailand Denounced

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in a commentary yesterday strongly denounced u.s. imperialism whose pirate planes ran amuck over thailand, releasing bombs at random and incurring numerous blood debts to the thailand people.

the radio said that of late, american b-52 bombers taking off from its base at utapao to attack the liberated areas of laos released more than one hundred bombs over selphum district of roiet province in the northeastern part of thailand. as a result, a number of inhabitants were wounded, many civilian houses destroyed.

the radio recalled that the u.s. air marauders who ran amuck over thailand had brought serious losses to the thailand people. on october 14, 1964, a u.s. plane crashed over payuhakiri district of nakorn sawan province, razing a whole village to the ground, killing 15 villagers and wounding two others. on may 15, 1965, a u.s. f-105 plane laoded with bombs crashed over takhli district, killing six thai people. on january 20, 1966, still another u.s. plane crashed over nakorn phanom district, capital of nakorn phanom province, killing 16 people, wounding three others, and burning down over a dozen civilian houses. on april 29 of the same year, u.s. planes fired rockets at random near the u.s. military base at ubol province, killing or wounding some 80 thai people.

the commentary said that from these facts the people of thailand have seen more clearly that "u.s. imperialism is using thailand as a military base to commit aggression against other countries. thailand is the first country suffering from this aggression and the thailand people are the first victims of this aggression."

the commentary stressed that "thailand belongs to the thailand people, who will never allow u.s. imperialist aggressors to trample upon at will the independence and sovereignty of the thai nation. u.s. imperialism has no right whatsoever to establish aggressive military bases on the territory of thailand, or to have its pirate planes fly at random over thailand and drop bombs recklessly. every blood debt u.s. imperialism owes to the thailand people must be completely liquidated."

Thailand People's Radio Denounces US Imperialism for Using Thailand Reactionaries in Its Aggression Against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in a commentary yesterday strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for making greater use of the traitorous thanom-praphas clique of thailand for its war of aggression against laos.

the commentary said: apart from willingly allowing u.s. imperialism to use the territory of thailand as a bridge-head in expanding its war of aggression against laos, the thanom traitorous clique of u.s. lackeys followed the u.s. imperialist policy of using asians to fight asians and kept sending mercenary troops to massacre the laotian people.

u.s. imperialism set up secret offices in bangkok to take charge of the transport of the mercenary troops of the thanom clique, u.s. weapons and other military supplies to laos, the commentary continued.

it pointed out that by intensifying the war of aggression against laos, u.s. imperialism is putting up a death-bed struggle in an attempt to stamp out the flames of revolutionary struggle of the southeast asian people.

u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon made intense use of the thanom clique as a tool for aggression and its troops as cannon-fodder, the commentary said. "this indicated that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change and that the thanom clique will never change its nature as traitor and u.s. lackey," it added.

"the people of thailand intensely hate the u.s.-thanom clique which has launched aggression against laos, and have always resolutely denounced and opposed this aggression. the u.s.-thanom clique is the common enemy of the peoples of thailand and laos. we consider the struggle of our brotherly laotian people against the u.s.-thanom clique as a most powerful support to the struggle of the people of thailand. the patriotic people of thailand under the leadership of the communist party of thailand are resolved to deal fierce and sustained blows at the u.s.-thanom clique through a people's war, and firmly support the struggle of the brotherly laotian people. we firmly believe that the patriotic struggle of the laotian people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will surely attain bigger victories," the commentary declared.

US

Nixon Signs Foreign "Aid" into Law

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

u.s. imperialism's chieftain nixon signed into law on february 10 the 2,504 million dollar foreign "aid" bill for fiscal 1970, according to washington reports.

foreign "assistance" is one of the important means of u.s. imperialism to carry out aggression and expansion abroad as well as its neo-colonialist policy. under the guise of "u.s. assistance", u.s. imperialism has for a long time carried out frenziedly military and political aggression against and economic plunder of the people of asia, africa and latin america.

in the foreign "aid" bill signed by nixon, 350 million dollars are for military "assistance", and this includes the 34 f-100 jet fighter-bombers given to the bandit gang of chiang kai-shek, the public enemy of the chinese people. it is fresh criminal evidence that u.s. imperialism continues

to be hostile towards the chinese people. the bill also gives military "aid" to the puppet troops of south korea, the traitorous thanom clique of thailand and the israeli zionists to help these reactionaries suppress people's revolutionary struggles.

the bill stipulates that the total amount of economic "aid" stands at 1,462 million dollars. some of this will be granted in the name of "loans" for which the "recipients" have to pay interest at usurious rate, some will be granted in the guise of "assistance" for which the recipients have to receive u.s. dumpings and "are obliged to supply the united states with raw materials, while others will be granted through u.s. imperialist controlled financial set-ups to plunder the asian, african and latin american countries. though varied in name, the essence of all the items is to serve u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression.

the nixon administration continues to give energetic support to the u.s. "peace corps" notorious for its disruptive and subversive activities. the bill allocates 98.4 million dollars for the "peace corps" for the current fiscal year.

countless facts have proved that "u.s. aid" is a big snare, and the broad masses of the people in asia, africa and latin america have come to see more and more clearly its aggressive nature. the foreign "aid" bill of the nixon administration will assuredly be opposed and boycotted by the revolutionary peoples in asia, africa and latin america.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Southern Yemeni Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 11, 1970)

abdul aziz dali, health minister of the people's republic of southern yemen gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese medical team which arrived here recently.

speaking at the banquet, minister aziz dali, on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of southern yemen, expressed warm welcome to the chinese medical team. he said that the arrival of the chinese medical team marked further development of the friendly relations between the peoples and governments of southern yemen and china.

in his speech the head of the chinese medical team said: sent by the great leader chairman mao and the chinese government, we are very glad to come to work in southern yemen and serve the southern yemeni people who have a long tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. he said that with the active support of the southern yemeni government, the chinese medical personnel will work together with their southern yemeni colleagues to serve the southern yemeni people wholeheartedly.

present on the occasion were mohammad saif thabet, permanent secretary of the southern yemeni health ministry and personages in medical circles.

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present.

Southern Yemeni Government Fetes Chinese Economic, Technical Investigation Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 10, 1970)

the southern yemeni government gave a banquet in the people's city yesterday evening in honour of the chinese economic and technical investigation team headed by cheng fei.

present on the occasion were abu baker al atas, southern yemeni minister of public works and communications; fadhl al salami, permanent secretary of the foreign ministry; nadeem hussain ali, permanent secretary of the ministry of public works and communications; anwar khaled, director of the technical bureau; hussein bassidiq, under secretary of the ministry of agriculture and agrarian reform; shamshair taj mohammad, director of economy of the ministry of economy and industry; and others.

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here attended the banquet on invitation.

before the banquet, abu baker al atas, minister of public works and communications, had a friendly and cordial talk with cheng fei, head of the chinese team.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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US PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT

How Was the US Pilotless Aircraft Shot Down?

by
Yang Chu

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao, Feb. 13, 1970)

How was the US pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft shot down over Hainan Island on the 10th?

The first NCNA dispatch from Peking said: The US aircraft "was shot down by a certain Naval air defense unit of our heroic PLA" as soon as it intruded.

According to the order of commendation of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, it was "downed in one shot."

The commentator's article of the Jen-min Jih-pao and the Chieh-fang-chün Pao said even more about this. "In this combat the heroic, resolute and disciplined combat style of our Army was developed to a high degree. The battle was fought fiercely, accurately and energetically. The US bandit aircraft was shattered into pieces as soon as it intruded into our sacred territorial skies."

An NCNA newsletter sent from Haik'ou later said: "Suddenly a US bandit aircraft changed altitude and stealthily flew toward our island. But no matter what tricks the enemy played he could not escape from the eyes of the radarmen" and "commanders and fighters who manned the combat positions... downed this US bandit aircraft in one shot."

Thus we can see:

The US pilotless aircraft was downed "in one shot" as soon as it came in and it was shot down fiercely, accurately and energetically in a disciplined manner.

What shot down the US pilotless aircraft was not PLA Air Force aircraft, but a Naval air defense unit. In other words it was shot down by a certain weapon from the ground.

As the aircraft was shot down from a high altitude, the accuracy of the technique used to shoot down the aircraft and the sophistication of the weapon used to shoot down the aircraft (can it be an ordinary anti-aircraft gun?) are only obvious.

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US Imperialist Pilotless High-Altitude Reconnaissance Plane

(Hong Kong Wen Hui Pao Feb. 13, 1970)

A US imperialist pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane is noted for its small size (its fuselage and wing-spread are only 3 or 4 meters long or, for a larger one, about 10 meters long, with a height of about 2 meters). It flies at an altitude of over 18,000 meters. It is hard to detect by radar. At such altitude, it is difficult for the pilot of the interceptor-fighter of the other side to manoeuver.

However, such a spy plane has its weaknesses: Its range is relatively short (generally several hundred kilometers). Its continual flight takes only one or two hours. When it is attacked by antiaircraft weapons of the other side, it still keeps on flying in its set direction. Thus, it is a live target for our troops.

Our radar men, increasing their vigilance a hundred fold, can discern in time from the constant changes of wave forms on the screen the small light spot formed by the weak electromagnetic wave as reflected by the pilotless spy plane, make a correct judgment and send out the signal. Our pilots, overcoming various difficulties caused by the rarefied air at high altitude and the reduction of resistance, have acquired a set of techniques for dealing with such pilotless plane. In addition, a pilotless spy plane can be shot down by guided missiles.

However, because the radiation source of infra red ray generated by the engine of the pilotless spy plane is not strong enough and its fuselage is made of non-metal object, the electromagnetic wave it reflects is very weak. For this reason, it is not easy to hit it with guided missiles controlled by infra red ray or radar. This, however, has given our antiaircraft troops an opportunity to learn the right way to deal with it. As facts have shown, a plane despatched by US imperialists to intrude into Chinese air space, whether piloted or pilotless, will not escape destruction at our own hands.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 20, 1970 No. 4601

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

CCP Committee At a Certain PLA Regiment Stationed in Tsinan Organized Members of Party Branches At the Basic Level To Study the New Party Constitution Conscientiously So As To Instill in Them the Far-sighted Goals of Communism and Step Up Ideological Building in Basic Level Party Organizations

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 3, 1970)

The Party committee of a PLA regiment in Tsinan analyzes the difference between two companies, one a consistently "4-good" company and the other not so good, and finds that the reason for the falling behind of the latter is the lack of a far-reaching goal and contentment with what it has already achieved.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Tsinan, February 2) The CCP committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Tsinan leads members of Party branches at the basic level to study the New Party Constitution conscientiously, educates the members of the Party branches to strengthen the proletarian Party spirit, instills in them the far-sighted goals of communism, does a concrete job in the revolutionization of the leadership squads, and steps up ideological building in basic level Party organizations.

In the course of penetrating into the companies to step up work at the basic level, leading members of the CCP committee in this regiment discovered that the work in some basic level Party branches was often not stable enough, it kept rising and falling now and then. With this question in mind, leading members of the regimental CCP committee went to stay and work at both advanced and backward companies to dissect the sparrow and analyze the causes.

In the course of the investigation the situation of two of the companies enlightened the CCP committee greatly. In the Second Company, which has been a four-good company for five consecutive years, the consciousness of the members of the Party branch was comparatively high. They had the far-sighted goals of communism in their minds, developed the revolutionary spirit thoroughly, and considered the building of the company necessary for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every time they scored achievements they went to look for the gap that still divided them from the advanced. They were never satisfied and never stopped advancing.

In the other company, however, members of the Party branch considered the making of four-good the sole goal to be attained. When they scored some achievements they were liable to become contented and entertain the idea of "this is about enough." This hindered the continuation of revolution.

Leading members of the regimental CCP committee conducted a careful analysis on the situation of these two companies and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's words concerning teaching and the New Party Constitution: "The basic platform of the Chinese Communist Party is to overthrow thoroughly the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and defeat capitalism with socialism. The ultimate aim of the Party is to realize communism." They realized profoundly: The realization of communism is the ultimate aim of the struggle of every Communist Party member. If we forget this ultimate aim we shall lose our orientation, become a straggler in the struggle of continuation of revolution, and become narrow-minded and vigorless. The reason for some people to entertain the idea of "this is about enough" after they scored some achievements is that they often take the starting point as the finish without constantly thinking about the far-reaching goal of revolution.

They said with deep understanding: Whether a Communist Party member, a leading member of a Party organization in particular, has this far-reaching communist goal in his head or not is a criterion for judging whether he has proletarian Party spirit and whether his Party spirit is pure or not. It is an important question as to whether he can play the role of a pioneer and model and whether he can lead the broad masses in charging against the enemy and fighting a good battle to carry the revolution to the end in the defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Accordingly the regimental CCP committee decided to organize members of the basic level Party branches to study the New Party Constitution carefully, study the General Program of the New Party Constitution repeatedly, and conduct education penetratingly on proletarian Party spirit so as to instill the far-reaching communist goal of revolution in their heads and enable the Party branches to truly lead the Party members and the broad masses of revolutionaries in the resolute struggle against the enemy.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Our present efforts are directed toward the great goals of the future. We shall cease to be Communist Party members if we lose these great goals. We shall also cease to be Communist Party members if we slacken our present efforts."

Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, members of the CCP committee helped members of the basic level Party branches to heighten their consciousness incessantly, keep the far-reaching goal of revolution in their minds, closely associate their work with the cause of the Party, the future of the country and the liberation of all mankind, do a good job in their work in a realistic manner, and further increase the combat power of the units.

When leading members of the CCP committee was helping the Special Service Company of this regiment, which failed to secure the four-good title, to conduct education on Party rectification and Party building, they discovered that members of the Party branch of this company were not well united enough and this constituted the principal ideological hindrance to the revolutionary building of the Party branch. With this situation in mind leading members of the regimental CCP committee helped the Party branch to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to guide the members of the Party branch in the study of Chairman Mao's theory on the building of the Party and the General Program of the New Party Constitution. The study classes also discussed the great significance of Chairman Mao's teaching "Unite to fight for still greater victories" so as to further increase the proletarian Party spirit in the leading members of the Party branch. This eliminated the barrier among the members, strengthened unity and brought about vigorous development in the building of the company. As a result it became an advanced company in the regiment.

Leading members of the CCP committee also regularly conducted careful investigations and studies on the living ideas existing among members of the basic level Party branches according to the new situation of class struggle at home and abroad and conduct well-planned and purposeful study classes to help members of basic level Party branches study the related parts in the General Program of the New Party Constitution so as to concentrate their efforts to solve one or two questions and step up education in proletarian Party spirit.

At one time the regimental CCP committee discovered that some members of basic level Party branches lacked understanding of the constantly developing and changing class struggle and did not have the idea of constant preparedness established firmly enough. With this situation in mind the regimental CCP committee held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes throughout the regiment for the leading cadres and organized everybody to study carefully the following section of the General Program of the New Party Constitution: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there

is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism" and Chairman Mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle." This gave everybody a penetrating education in the current situation, the classes, class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuation of revolution and enabled everybody to understand better the new situation of class struggle at home and abroad and the reactionary nature of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. This strengthened the concept of preparedness for war and pushed current work forward.

In the course of helping basic level Party branches in their study of the New Party Constitution and in conducting education on Party spirit, leading members of the CCP committee firmly grasped the fundamental link of world outlook transformation and actively led the members of the Party branches to study the New Party Constitution with the mission of ideological transformation and turn the process of study into a process of creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, destroying self-interest, fostering devotion to public interest, "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh" and realization of ideological revolutionization.

The guards company of this regiment was a company responsible for national defense construction projects all year round. At one time certain members of the Party branch lacked the spirit of taking the initiative to do hard work. Aiming at this situation, leading members of the CCP committee working at this company organized the members of the Party branch to study carefully this sentence in the General Program of the New Party Constitution: "Members of the Communist Party of China, who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!" and guided everybody to use this as a mirror to look at the heavy revolutionary tasks on his shoulder and find the drawback in his own ideological revolutionization. This gave a profound education to everybody and confirmed their determination to follow Chairman Mao closely and carry the revolution through to the end.

They indicated: We shall follow the New Party Constitution to do our work, stand high, look far ahead, and work realistically.

In the course of construction, leading members of the Party branch came to the site personally. They went to places where work was most difficult and worked where work was hardest. On one occasion during a blasting job, after Party branch secretary Li Lien-wen ignited the fuse and ran out of the tunnel he discovered that the leader of the command squad who drilled the hole for the explosive had not come out. At this extremely critical moment he ran into the operation area and several dozen explosives began to explode when he brought the leader of the command squad to a safe area. On another occasion when a tunnel under construction caved in CCP committee member Lü Ke risked his own life to save others when rocks were falling down. At the end he himself was buried under the rocks. During the rescue operation members of the company Party branch served as commanders as well as fighters. They were always in front of the masses. The comrades praised them as good examples of the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

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AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Use Revolutionization To Lead Mechanization

- investigation of the state of agricultural mechanization in Chiating hsien, Shanghai municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1970)

The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of Chiating, a hsien on the outskirts of Shanghai, have basically mechanized its agriculture by relying on their own effort since 1958, the year people's communes were established.

Mechanization has played an important role in producing stable and high farm yields for many successive years and the steady development of collective economy of the people's communes. Total grain output in the whole hsien in 1969 was 60 percent above that in the year following the setting up of people's communes and double that in the year after liberation. Total cotton output was nearly five times that in the year after liberation.--SCMP Ed.

In 1955 our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "We are now carrying out a revolution not only in the socialist system, the change from private to public ownership, but also in technology, the change from handicraft to large-scale modern machine production, and the two revolutions are interconnected. In agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country cooperation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)." He again pointed out in 1959: "Mechanization is the basic way out for agriculture."

After the establishment of the people's communes in 1958, the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in Chiating hsien, Shanghai municipality, obeyed Chairman Mao's great teachings and carried out political and technical revolution. In the past 11 years, they resisted and broke through the obstacles thrown in their way by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Shanghai, strove for prosperity, relied on their own effort and gradually embarked on the road of mechanization in agriculture. In particular, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they further quickened the pace of agricultural mechanization. At present, agriculture and handicraft in Chiating hsien are in a very big degree being carried out by methods of electrification, mechanization and semi-mechanization, thereby providing an important guarantee for stable and high yields in agriculture in the past years in succession in this hsien and for the continuous development of the collective economy of the communes.

Tremendous Power of People's Communes

The gradual realization of mechanization in agriculture in Chiating hsien fully demonstrates the overwhelming superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes.

Today when one goes to the villages in Chiating, one will see everywhere that manual labor has been replaced by machines. A picture of modernization in agriculture has unfolded before the people. Things which people formerly dared not dreamed of have become facts. Everywhere is heard this ballad: "Chimneys (meaning tractors) stand in the fields, the river roars (meaning pumping of water by machines and transportation by tugboats), the house are all bright (meaning electric lighting), and the threshing ground rumbles (meaning the noise made by threshing machines)." Cherishing boundless love for great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the poor and lower-middle peasants sing their praise: "The people's commune is good in all respects. Big machines are used to plow the fields. Living in happiness, we won't forget Chairman Mao; having won emancipation, we won't forget the Communist Party!"

The following is the situation of mechanization in agriculture in Chiating hsien:

Farming. There are now in the whole hsien 151 big combination tractors and 547 hand-pushed tractors, and the acreage of land plowed by tractors was 50 percent of the total area of arable land. In particular, mechanization has been basically realized in cultivating the land for growing grain.

An old poor peasant recalled how he plowed the land for a landlord before the liberation. Two oxen plowed the land by turns. The oxen had time to rest, but not the man. One month or so was needed to plow 60 mow of land. Now, in the paddy fields, the iron ox runs to and fro. A big tractor can plow 80 mow of land one day while a small one could plow 20 mow and more of land one day. The tractor can finish plowing the land in the proper season without delay. Quality of farming is guaranteed. "I am really filled with joy!"

Drainage and irrigation. "Water conservation is life blood of agriculture." This hsien already has 274 powered irrigation machines and 167 diesel engines, which are distributed in 19 communes. Electrification has basically been realized in irrigation in the whole hsien, with the exception of the odd plots of land.

The poor and lower-middle peasants recalled the condition before the liberation. The old oxen were too weak to draw the water-wheels. People had to operate the water-wheels by their feet. When they were exhausted with work, they drooped helplessly. Only two mow of land could be watered in one day. Now electrification and mechanization are realized in irrigation. "We need only press the button and the fields are covered with white foam."

Four years ago, a serious drought befell. There had been no rainfall for a period of 81 days. Yet, a bumper harvest was reaped.

With powered drainage and irrigation developed gradually, the network of power supply spreads in every direction and extends to every production team, so that every household has lighting.

Threshing. There are in this hsien 4,810 threshing machines capable of threshing rice and wheat, and more than 4,500 big and small motors, so that mechanization and electrification are realized totally in threshing rice and wheat. Besides, there also are more than 100 maize-threshers, which are capable of threshing 40 percent of the maize reaped. Threshing is a heavy farm job. Before the liberation, a man with strong laboring power could only thresh the rice reaped in 0.5 mow of land one day. In the early period after the liberation, in the busy farming season in autumn, threshing of rice took several months to complete. Now, in a production team, with the laborers, men and women, working together, three threshers can finish threshing the rice in four days, and the rice can be reaped, threshed and garnered promptly.

Processing of farm and subsidiary products. The various communes and brigades of this hsien have 154 small factories for processing farm and subsidiary products, 352 rice-hulling machines, 129 flour grinders, and more than 150 medium-sized and small machines for crushing fodder. The hog-breeding farms managed by production teams have more than 1,300 machines for grinding green fodder, basically realizing mechanization in processing farm and subsidiary products and coarse and dried green fodder. The peasants say: "We formerly used a knife or chopper to cut the green fodder. This wasted much effort. Nor could we mince the fodder into a fine paste. Now, each production team has a machine for grinding green fodder enough for 70 pigs. It spends half of an hour daily on mincing the fodder. Minced delicately and left to ferment, the fodder is ready for feeding the pigs without being cooked. In this way, manpower and fuel can be saved and the pigs are fattened.

Plant protection. This hsien has 24 high-tension powered sprayers, and each production team has 5 to 20 small portable sprayers, basically satisfying the needs for extermination of insects in the whole hsien.

Before the liberation, the peasants never heard of using insecticides in farming. A serious insect pest befell a few decades ago and not a single grain was harvested. In the early period after the liberation, powdered insecticide was first put into use. It was spread by putting it in socks, so that efficiency was low.

A few years ago, a production team in Hungtu commune was seriously infested with rice leafhoppers. Because it had sprayers, it was affected only slightly. Last year, the rice stem-blast disease and the naked barley disease again ravaged this production team seriously. However, because a firm hold was taken of the control of insect pest, and a new high-tension sprayer was purchased, it was possible to spray insecticide in 70 to 80 mow

of fields in one day. The insect pest was swept away in only a few days. A bumper harvest of grain was reaped.

Transport. This hsien is situated in an area criss-crossed by watercourses. The peasants use boats to transport manure, grain and daily necessities and in sending patients to the doctors and in weddings. Timber is scarce in this place, so that boats are made with cement. The communes in this hsien has more than 5,500 wooden boats and 2,300 cement boats for agricultural use, and eight tug boats. In addition, there are 26 big and small trucks, and more than 260 wheelbarrows and 3,000 trailers pulled by tractors. The hsien shipyard is now trial making machine-propelled cement boats for use in farming.

Transplanting of seedlings, pulling of seedlings, and harvesting of crops. At present an urgent task in agricultural mechanization in Chiating hsien is to solve the question of "bending the waist" in production. After repeated experiments, seedling planting machines were successfully made and were popularized last year. There were 12 powered seedling transplanting machines and more than 1,000 semi-mechanized ones, which were used to transplant seedlings in more than 18,000 mow of land. In Yangtien brigade, seedlings were transplanted by manual labor and the peasants had to bend down for the job for more than 20 days. Last year, all paddy seedlings were transplanted with machines. Work was completed in about one week and the quality was fine. The poor and lower-middle peasants welcome this.

Agricultural mechanization in Chiating hsien has already borne bounteous fruit.

First, the socialist collective economy is further consolidated and developed. The poor and lower-middle peasants have learned more deeply from practice the superiority of the people's communes. They have a warmer love for the collective economy. To develop the collective economy and to quicken mechanization in agriculture, they would rather be allotted with less in order to increase the collective accumulation. This is a common phenomenon.

Second, this guarantees stable and high yields in the past consecutive years and bumper harvests despite drought and excessive rain; commodity grain and industrial materials also increase continuously. In 1969, in the whole of Chiating hsien, total grain output doubled that in the early period after the liberation and exceeded that during the early period after the establishment of people's communes by about 60 percent. The output per mow in an ordinary year exceeded that during the early period after the liberation by over 200 percent.

For example, in Malu commune, because there was excessive manpower but insufficient farmland, the State had to supply it with food grain before 1960. With mechanization developed, it supplied the State with close to 1,000,000 catties of commodity grain in 1960. Its total grain output last year again increased by 90 percent as compared with that in 1960.

In the whole hsien, except for those parts where only vegetables are planted, each commune now has reserve grain and each production team has surplus grain. The rise of the level of agricultural mechanization has created conditions for continuously expanding the acreage of land in which three crops of grain are planted each year. Last year, the acreage of such three-crop grain fields expanded by 30 percent and the average output per mow was 1,500 catties, exceeding that in the early period after the liberation by over 3.5 times. The total output of cotton in this hsien last year increased by close to five times as compared with that in the early period after the liberation, and the usual yearly output per mow increased by over six times.

Third, manpower is greatly economized and animal husbandry and other side-productions are further developed. The extensive use of the fodder grinder greatly accelerates the development of hog raising. In this hsien, during the early period after the establishment of the cooperative, 30,900 hogs were raised in the whole year, as compared with 78,300 in the early period after the establishment of the commune. There were 510,000 hogs in 1969, exceeding the level of one hog to one mow of land. Hog breeding farms have now been established in every commune, brigade and production team in this hsien. Milch cows are also raised in some livestock breeding farms in some communes and brigades (Malu commune alone has close to 200 milch cows). Sheep and fowl are also raised in the livestock breeding farms in many production teams.

Fourth, favorable conditions have been created for the large-scale running of industrial production by the hsien and the communes. In the course of mechanization in agriculture, the hsien- and commune-operated industries have also developed quickly. There are in the whole hsien 84 commune-operated factories, employing more than 11,000 workers and having more than 300 machine tools of various types. The networks for repair and servicing of farm tools at the hsien and commune levels have begun to take shape. Four of the hsien-operated factories are for the repair and making of agricultural machines and farm tools. They can repair and make a certain number of medium-sized and small agricultural machines and farm tools and diesel engines, and install machine tools for the hsien- and commune-operated factories (a hsien-operated agricultural machines plant can produce a few dozen machine tools a year). There are now 17 commune-operated factories producing agricultural machines and farm tools. Some of them are now capable of servicing and repairing agricultural machines, including medium-scale repair and minor repairs of the tractor and making of tractor parts. Some communes also have established small fertilizer plants. The big development of the commune-operated industries has greatly increased the public accumulation of the commune and further strengthened the collective economy of the commune.

Taking the Road of Self-Reliance

In Chiating hsien, the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants obey Chairman Mao's great teachings. They firmly take the road of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" in the course of realizing mechanization in agriculture.

Should the strength of the people's commune be taken as the mainstay, or should the State's assistance be chiefly relied upon? This is a major question of principle. Of the 689 big and small tractors in Chiating hsien, only 53 belong to the State-operated tractor station, and all the rest belong to the communes or brigades.

In Wanghsin commune, the State-operated tractor station was chiefly relied upon to farm the land before the great proletarian cultural revolution. When the crop was threshed, motors and electric wire had to be borrowed from other communes. During the great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of this commune carried out study and criticism in a big way and made clear the directive of self-reliance. In three years, they increased the accumulation of the commune and its brigades and used it to buy more than 40 tractors and more than 90 motors. In this way, the acreage of farmland plowed by tractor quickly expanded by 80 percent, of which only 20 percent was plowed with the aid of the hsien-operated tractor station.

The plan of agricultural mechanization in the coming two years drawn up for the whole of Chiating hsien is filled with the spirit of self-reliance.

Machines and other equipment of the hsien- and commune-operated agricultural machine works have been obtained chiefly by the hsien and the commune themselves, by making use of the crude and simple resources, by integrating the native method with the foreign method, by mobilizing the workers to make technical innovation, and through continuous "self-arming."

When the agricultural machines plant of Ch'engtung commune was established, lathes and planers were lacking and the equipment was simple and crude. The revolutionary workers relied on the hand drill and a few hammers and spanners and shouldered the tasks of maintenance and repair of the agricultural machines in the 16 brigades in the whole commune. Later, they bought from a junk company in Shanghai a few used lathes discarded by a big factory, and had them renovated. During the great cultural revolution, the workers grasped revolution and promoted production and made use of these simple and crude machines. They not only repaired the hand-pushed tractors and water pumps of this commune, but also assembled powered threshers for threshing rice and wheat and for grinding green fodder, thus supporting mechanization in agriculture in this commune.

The equipment of the agricultural machine works of Huangtu commune now includes ten lathes, seven planers, one all-purpose mill machine, six drilling machines, and one grinding machine, most of which were assembled in accordance with the directive of running an enterprise through diligence and frugality and by integrating the native method with the foreign method. This works shoulders the tasks of servicing and repair of the tractors in the whole commune. It has manufactured a large number of agricultural machines and successfully trial made some important tractor parts.

The technical strength for repairing and making agricultural machines has been brought up and has grown up chiefly by setting up study classes to work and study simultaneously and by sending technical workers to go to the countryside to teach techniques. The commune-operated agricultural machine plants in the whole hsien now have more than 1,500 technicians and more than 580 mechanics, of whom the overwhelming majority have come from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. Each brigade has two to three "native technicians" capable of repairing small agricultural machines and farm tools. Each production team also has one or two electrical workers who are capable of doing minor repairs of powered irrigation equipment, repairing sprayers and laying power lines.

Chiating lies in the suburbs of Shanghai municipality. When Comrade K'o Ch'ing-shih was still alive, he--with a view to quickening mechanization in agriculture in the several hsien skirting Shanghai--put forward the slogans, "Form ties between a division and a hsien" and "Form ties between a factory and a commune," that is, forming ties between an administrative division in Shanghai municipality and a neighboring hsien and forming ties between a factory in Shanghai and a commune in a hsien neighboring Shanghai. Before 1960, some big factories in Shanghai municipality sent a group of technicians to Chiating and dispatched some used lathes to equip the hsien- and commune-operated agricultural machine plants in Chiating. This played a remarkable role in promoting mechanization in agriculture in Chiating hsien.

Perseveringly Adhering to the Mass Line

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to uphold the mass line, to give the masses free rein and to launch mass movements on a big scale." The practice of agricultural mechanization in Chiating hsien fully testifies to this truth.

In the course of realizing mechanization in agriculture, Chiating hsien acquired a very important experience, that is, local workers and poor and lower-middle peasants should be relied upon to carry out movements of technical innovations by adopting means appropriate to local conditions. Before the establishment of people's communes, two big foreign tractors were sent from the hsien headquarters. The peasants said: "These tractors do not plow the land evenly and cannot break up the big lumps of earth." The workers of the tractor station got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to study ways gradually to improve these tractors and replaced the two big plows of the tractor by six small ones and replaced the rubber tire by the steel wheel, so that the earth lumps were crushed when the land was tilled, and the tractor would not slip even in mud. After the establishment of the people's communes, the villages had large numbers of home-made tractors of excellent performance. Recently, a rotating tillage machine was fixed to the tractor, so that it was more convenient to crush the earth lumps. This was welcomed by the masses. In recent years, the home-made harvesting machine was equipped with a paddy field rake, so that tillage and threshing could be done simultaneously and work could be done efficiently.

A wooden plank was attached to a tractor for use as a bulldozer to level the raised plots, thus expanding the acreage of farmland.

Before the establishment of people's communes, the task of threshing rice was very heavy. The poor and lower-middle peasants urgently demanded trial making of a thresher. A thresher operated by foot was made. The commune members worked in the fields in daytime and had to thresh the rice at night, so that they got very tired. Later, the peasants trial made a thresher with a small roller operated by a draft ox. But there were not enough draft cattle. In 1959, the workers made a thresher motivated by a diesel engine. After that, improvements were made until a powered thresher was made of steel. In this way, the masses went on innovating and creating and continuously improved the agricultural machines and farm tools. The problem of threshing was solved step by step.

In trial making and popularization of agricultural machines, it is also necessary to uphold the mass line and to closely link the workers with the poor and lower-middle peasants. In trial making a farm tool of a new type, the workers should get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to test it and should mass-produce and popularize it only when it was found really workable. In Chiating hsien in 1958, a group for trial making agricultural machines and with cadres, blacksmiths and carpenters taking part in it was set up in the hsien-operated farm tools plant. This group played a tremendous role in the course of mechanization in agriculture. In particular, during the great cultural revolution, they diligently and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works and took root among the poor and lower-middle peasants. When trial making and popularizing agricultural machines and farm tools, they adopted the method of inviting in and going out and set up study classes extensively, thus closely linking themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants intimately called them "our engineers."

With agricultural production developed, not only the tools for agricultural production went through technical innovations of semi-mechanization, mechanization and electrification, but the bamboo and wooden handicrafts and black smithery cooperatives which repaired and made farm tools also went through a similar technical revolution. The carpenters had powered saws and planers while the blacksmiths had pneumatic hammers, spring hammers, forging hammers and bench drills.

Revolutionization Always Leads Mechanization

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." Vice Chairman Lin also points out: "Use revolutionization to lead mechanization."

In Chiating hsien, mechanization in agriculture developed in the course of acute struggle between the two lines. In 1958 when the Big Leap Forward started, an upsurge arose in agricultural mechanization. Around 1962, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary

revisionist line interfered with the agricultural mechanization in this hsien. At that time, 19 communes in Chiating hsien had farm tool plants and there was a hsien-operated agricultural machine works of a considerably big scale and considerably high level. However, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Shanghai on the one hand vigorously abolished the agricultural machines and farm tools plants and, on the other hand, went all out to divert the orientation of some hsien- and commune-operated factories and to advocate "putting profits in command." They made these plants produce some daily necessities, not farm tools, and directed them to a wrong track.

The thunderbolt of the great proletarian cultural revolution calmed the evil winds. The hsien- and commune-operated industries readjusted their orientation of laying emphasis on serving agriculture. This greatly pushed forward the development of mechanization in agriculture.

The worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in Chiating hsien and the hsien revolutionary committee tightly grasped the study of Chairman Mao's works and the revolutionary mass criticism in the whole hsien. The broad revolutionary masses repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." They relentlessly criticized the revisionist black goods of "putting profits in command," "material incentives" and "serving agriculture is unprofitable," pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents such as Ch'en P'ei-hsien and Ts'ao Ti-ch'iu in Shanghai, and quickly whipped up an enthusiastic mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the hsien- and commune-operated industries.

After mass criticism, Hsuhang commune's farm tools plant produced 100 threshers by October although it originally planned to produce 60 rice and wheat threshers in the second half of 1969.

Before the advent of the very busy season for autumn farm work last year, the workers of Huangtu farmtools plant formed four groups and, carrying with them their tool boxes, went through the 133 production teams of the whole commune and, spending only two weeks' time, made an overhaul of the agricultural machines and farm tools which needed repair. They were warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. After one month's arduous fight, the workers of this commune-operated farm tools plant successfully trial made an important part of the tractor (nozzle of a diesel engine), laying a foundation of mass-production of this machine part in 1970.

The great proletarian cultural revolution raised to an unprecedented height the consciousness of the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of Chiating hsien in classes and in the struggle between the two lines, and further aroused their enthusiasm in collective production. Some communes which had been relatively backward in agricultural mechanization also caught up with the advanced level in the past three years.

Before the great cultural revolution, Wangtsin commune virtually did not have a tractor of its own. In the past three years, its production developed quickly, it had greater accumulation, and it quickly raised its level of agricultural mechanization. It bought more than 40 tractors. Its area of land where seedlings are transplanted by machines exceeded that in any of other communes in this hsien.

Among all important things, revolutionization of man's thinking is the most important. In Chiating hsien, some brigades had relatively high level of agricultural mechanization. However, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," they criticized the erroneous tendency of purely relying on machines and chemical fertilizers in farming, mobilized the masses to fill up the stagnant pools, to level the raised spots, to dig up mud from the river bottom, and vigorously launched the activity of accumulating manure.

Take for example Yaots'un production team in Huangtu commune. In the past two years and more, each family in this production team perseveringly set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, persisted in the revolutionary mass criticism, tightly grasped the revolutionization of man's thinking, and established the idea of cultivating the land for the revolutionary cause, so that the masses had an ever brighter mental outlook and continuously developed production. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Between revolutionization and mechanization, revolutionization always comes first. With revolutionization grasped properly, it is possible to grasp mechanization well." This is the conclusion drawn by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in Chiating hsien have contributed their share toward the socialist construction of the motherland. Today, with ever surging revolutionary heroism, they have entered the great 1970's. They will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, strive to make new achievements in the socialist agricultural production!

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and Reporter

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DEFENSE

How US Piratical Plane Was Shot Down by Heroic PLA Navy

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 13, 1970)

everywhere on hainan island on the afternoon of the tenth, people were grasping revolution and promoting production. in the wet rice fields, men and women commune members of various nationalities were transplanting early rice seedlings with new type machines, and workers of state farms were opening up new rubber plantations.

the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed on the island, in line with chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", were highly alert, prepared to eliminate any enemy daring to invade.

suddenly a u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane flew toward the air space over hainan island, cunningly changing altitude as it flew. whatever tricks the enemy might play, he could never escape the eyes of our radar operators. on receiving the report, the commander of a naval air defence unit immediately issued the battle order: "go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruder."

the commanders and fighters at their fighting posts, cherishing infinite loyalty to our great leader chairman mao and harbouring bitter hatred for the u.s. aggressors, shot down this u.s. pirate plane at once.

the commune members of li and miao nationalities working in the fields saw the u.s. imperialist pirate plane brought down and cheered: "downed it, wonderful exclamation" they ran from all directions to where the wreckage of the enemy aircraft fell. a meeting was held on the spot. they angrily denounced the towering crimes of aggression against china committed by u.s. imperialism and sharply criticized the reactionary fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle" preached by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they pledged to carry out resolutely our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principles: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they expressed their determination to fulfil better and faster the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, and side by side with the p.l.a. to safeguard the southern gate of our great socialist motherland.

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Kweichow Province Armymen and Civilians Study and Apply Mao Tsetung Thought in Struggle; Revolution, Production Go Forward

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Feb. 13, 1970)

in response to our great leader chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories" and "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the revolutionary people of various nationalities and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units in kweichow province have brought about a new upsurge in the vigorous mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and carried out deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism. this has promoted the revolutionization of their thinking and brought about an ever-improving situation in both revolution and production in the entire province.

tens of thousands of mao tsetung thought study classes have been run throughout the province's urban and rural areas conscientiously to study and carry out chairman mao's latest instructions and the fighting orders of the party central committee. mao tsetung thought has been popularized among the masses on the kweichow highlands. in tehchiang, yinchiang and three other counties, more than 100,000 people have attended the study classes during the past two months. in these classes, the cadres and masses reviewed the fighting course of the great cultural revolution and through their own experience deeply realized that closely following chairman mao means victory and mao tsetung thought is the motive force for continuing the revolution, the guide to all action and the fundamental guarantee for victory.

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought gained increasing momentum with the setting up last december of mao tsetung thought propaganda teams, which have some 60,000 members including p.l.a. commanders and fighters and revolutionary cadres at various levels. these teams have visited all parts of the province, bringing chairman mao's instructions and the party central committee's battle orders to every household.

while studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, the revolutionary people of various nationalities and p.l.a. commanders and fighters keep a firm grasp on the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link. chairman mao teaches: "never forget class struggle" and "grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved". using these great teachings as their ideological weapon, they carefully analyse the new trend and characteristics of class struggle, make a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions, unite with the great majority of the people and cadres, firmly expose and hit out at the handful of class enemies, thus consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

revolutionary committees pay particular attention to the attitude toward chairman mao and mao tsetung thought.

in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary masses and cadres are imbued with profound proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to chairman mao;

they conscientiously and diligently study in the course of struggle with specific problems in mind. "that's why we hold chairman mao's instructions dear to our hearts, study them conscientiously and apply them vigorously," they say.

chairman mao teaches: "there is no construction without destruction. destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution." following this great teaching, the revolutionary people and cadres carry out revolutionary mass criticism in a sustained and deep-going way and with clear targets in mind. with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and invigorate the revolutionary mass criticism, thus constantly strengthening the unity of the revolutionary ranks. as a result, there is a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy everywhere in the province.

acting on chairman mao's great teaching "support the government and cherish the people", the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in kweichow firmly support and defend the revolutionary committees and help them wield power well by relying on mao tsetung thought. following the example of unit 8341, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters closely follow chairman mao's great strategic plan, give prominence to proletarian politics and conscientiously propagate and implement every new instruction of chairman mao's and the party central committee's fighting orders. they have led the masses in consciously fighting self and criticizing revisionism, thus raising their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

with the spreading of mao tsetung thought among the masses, both industrial and agricultural production in the province has improved. industrial output value last november and december increased by big margins compared with the previous months. the production of some products registered the highest monthly output. there was a sharp rise in railway freight transport. the output of coal, iron and steel, machinery and daily necessities has been increasing steadily. the market is flourishing. guided by mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants in this multi-nationality province won good grain harvests despite a severe drought last year. they are displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death as they now do water conservancy construction and field management determined to win a successful harvest in the first year of the 1970's.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ASIAN COUNTRIES

Asian People's Revolutionary Struggle Raging Vigorously

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1970)

the asian people's revolutionary storm is rising with great vigour. back in 1966, our great leader chairman mao pointed out with great foresight: "the revolutionary storm in asia, africa and latin america is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow." the history of asia in the 1960's developed precisely in conformity with chairman mao's brilliant statement. the revolutionary armed struggle of the people in asia advanced vigorously. the sweeping tide of the revolutionary mass movement became irresistible. the asian people launched sustained and fierce attacks on imperialism, revisionism and reaction, shaking their reactionary rule. the colonialist system of imperialism in asia was disintegrating.

in the 1960's, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought won great victories in its great polemics and great struggle against modern revisionism. in this great battle, the "peaceful transition", "parliamentary road" and other counter-revolutionary nonsense peddled by modern revisionism went bankrupt. a growing number of the asian people saw through the counter-revolutionary features of modern revisionism which pretends to support their revolutionary struggle but actually betrays it. genuine marxist-leninist revolutionary political parties in asia were tempered and became stronger than ever. the marxist-leninists in india, japan and other asian countries rebelled against the revisionist leading cliques and built one after another new marxist-leninist revolutionary parties and organizations. marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought was grasped by increasing numbers of the asian people, who integrated it with the practice of revolution in their own countries. it became the source of great strength for the asian people in their vigorous revolutionary struggles in the 1960's. an unprecedentedly excellent revolutionary situation prevailed in the vast expanse of asia.

the gunshots of the people's revolutionary armed struggle resounded in the vast areas from the western coast of the pacific to the eastern coast of the mediterranean sea. the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" as pointed out by chairman mao truck deeper roots in the minds of the people, greatly encouraging their armed struggle.

in the fighting 1960's, the heroic vietnamese people persevered in people's war, fighting fiercely against u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world. their people's war laid bare the true features of u.s. imperialism as a paper tiger and landed it in a state of unprecedented isolation and acute political and economic crises. the courageous laotian patriotic people and their armed forces persisted in armed struggle in the past decade, dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

the people of some asian countries who had long been waging armed struggles held still higher the banner of seizing political power by armed force and fought bravely in the 1960's. with the rural areas as its bases, the communist party of burma has carried on its armed struggle for over 20 years by relying on its own efforts. since 1964, under the guidance of the party's revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power", the burmese people have brought about a new situation in their revolutionary armed struggle characterized by its vigorous development. in 1969, the burmese people's armed forces set up people's political power in some rural areas and wiped out enemy troops by platoons and companies. in recent years, the communist party of malaya, which has a glorious tradition of armed struggle, has united still more closely with the people of various nationalities of the country, developed and expanded the revolutionary armed forces, repeatedly smashed the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns of the reactionaries of malaya and thailand, and consolidated and enlarged the guerrilla areas. it is dealing telling blows at the enemy.

in the past few years, the peoples of some more countries and regions in asia have embarked on the road of armed struggle, opening up a series of new battlefields for attacking u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the flames of people's war is raging more furiously, creating an entirely new revolutionary situation in the asian region.

in their ardous struggle in the past four years or more, the thailand people, under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, founded the people's liberation army of thailand. now, the people's armed forces are fighting actively in the northeastern, northern, central and southern parts of the country, dealing a serious blow at the u.s. imperialist scheme of using thailand as a strategic base of aggression against asia.

like a peal of spring thunder, the gunshots of armed struggle fired in naxalbari in march, 1967, shook the vast, slumbering land of india. they proclaimed that the indian people have smashed the fetters of "non-violence" and "parliamentary road" which restrained them for a long time and have risen up in their struggle for emancipation. a vigorous revolutionary situation has appeared in the whole of india. the successful development of the people's revolutionary armed struggle in this big country with a population of more than 500 million is sure to exert a far-reaching influence.

under the leadership of the communist party of indonesia, the revolutionary indonesian people have revolted against the white terror of the suharto fascist military regime, settled accounts with the "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" as trumpeted by the modern revisionist group, which brought serious losses to the revolutionary cause, and realized the revolutionary change from peaceful struggle to armed struggle. since 1967, the salvoes of armed struggle resounded in the country of archipelagoes, striking powerfully at the reactionary suharto regime.

the heroic north kalimantan people unfolded their revolutionary armed struggle at the end of 1962 and founded their own army in october 1965. now they have established guerrilla bases in some places, expanded combat zones and repeatedly smashed the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations launched jointly by the reactionaries of malaya and indonesia, lackeys of u.s. and british imperialism. they are growing in strength in the course of arduous struggles.

in the western end of asia, the armed struggle waged by the valiant palestinian people has been fast spreading like a prairie fire since 1967 when the united states and israel launched the war of aggression against the arab countries. the victorious development of the armed struggle of the palestinian people has greatly inspired the arab people as a whole in their struggle against imperialism. in the southern part of arabian peninsula, the dhofar people have persisted in armed struggle since 1965, dealing staggering blows to british imperialism.

in the 1960's, revolutionary mass movements broke out one after another in the vast land of asia and steadily developed in scope, sweeping over the whole of asia and advancing to the stage of opposing counter-revolutionary violent suppression with revolutionary violence. the asian people's revolutionary mass movements have forcefully coordinated with the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of various countries, fiercely pounding at imperialism and its henchmen.

in the first year of the 60's, furious anti-u.s. struggles broke out like erupting volcanoes in japan, south korea and turkey under u.s. military occupation. these great struggles were a prelude to the gigantic and impressive revolutionary mass movements of the asian people in the 1960's.

since then, the revolutionary mass movements have been surging in great momentum. mass struggles against u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, particularly the great mass campaigns against the u.s. imperialists' escalation of their aggressive war in viet nam, have developed time and again from asia to other regions. the struggles of the workers, peasants, students and people of various strata against barbarous rule, against persecution and against hunger broke out one after another in many countries. the past ten years saw the steady mounting and growing in intensity of the japanese people's just, patriotic struggles against the japan-u.s. "security treaty", for the withdrawal of u.s. aggressor troops, for the dismantling of the u.s. military bases and for the recovery of okinawa. in 1969, the struggle of the japanese workers, peasants and students against the nixon-sato joint communique brought a new high tide in the japanese people's struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. in woe-stricken india, large scale mass struggles, often several million strong, broke out successively in the past decade in protest against hunger and brutal rule. workers' strikes, peasants' seizure of farmland, students' boycott of classes and merchants' hartals were widespread in all indian states. the mass struggles of the indian people, which closely coordinated with the armed struggle of the indian peasants, landed the reactionary congress rule in a tottering state.

in the last year of the 60's, the revolutionary mass movements of the asian people surged yet higher. in february, 1969, when five warships of the u.s. sixth fleet intruded into the turkish ports of istanbul and izmir on a "goodwill" visit, the turkish people staged another impressive anti-u.s. demonstration which lasted for a whole week. thousands upon thousands of patriotic people smashed the headquarters of the u.s. aggressor forces and other military and economic institutions of aggression. they chased and beat up u.s. aggressors in the streets. last july, when u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon went to asia for conspiratorial activities soon after he assumed power, he was frightened out of his wits in manila, the first stop of his asian "visit", by the storm of the philippine people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, and cut a most grotesque figure.

there. the philippine workers, peasants, students and other patriots surged towards the u.s. embassy and the philippine presidential palace in a protest demonstration, burning nixon in effigy, destroying the decorated arches put up by the philippine authorities to greet him and indignantly tearing down the stars and stripes at the u.s. embassy and trampling it underfoot.

the vigorous upsurge of the asian people's revolutionary armed struggle and revolutionary mass movement in the 60's testified to the fact that the days when the imperialist wolves could dictate the fate of the asian people at will are gone once and for all. asia belongs to the asian people. the great revolutionary teacher lenin said as early as in 1913: "a new source of great world storms opened up in asia". the revolutionary storm of the asian people will surely gain momentum in the great 70's. the asian people's revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary struggles of the people of the african, latin american and other countries will join forces and form a rolling current which will deal a crushing blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction as well as the whole of the old world.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Opens in Finland

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

the modern chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition jointly held by the chinese embassy in finland and the finland-china society opened with a grand ceremony on february 9 in helsinki's municipal hall, according to a report from the finnish capital. it has been warmly welcomed and praised by the visitors.

among the more than 200 people present at the opening ceremony were johannes virolainen, minister of education of finland; valto rasanen, vice-chairman of the finland-china society; k.o. leinonen, commander-in-chief, and ilmola, chief of general staff, of the finnish armed forces; kaarlo pitsinki, governor of uusimaa; teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki; jorma vanamo, state secretary of the foreign ministry; other high-ranking military and administrative officials, friends from all circles and diplomatic envoys of some countries.

liu hsu-chi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in finland, was also present.

virolainen and liu hsu-chi in their speeches wished a further development of the friendly relations between china and finland. in his speech, vice-chairman of the finland-china society rasanen warmly praised the brilliant achievements scored by the chinese people in arts during the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he said that the exhibition shows that the arts of new china is no longer dominated by emperors and generals, scholars and beauties; on the contrary, the labouring people and their representatives are being portrayed and praised in the modern arts of china.

the exhibition has received about 1,000 visitors since its opening. after seeing the exhibition many visitors wrote

in the visitors' book their high respect for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and their admiration for the exhibition. a finnish youth wrote, "the exhibits here are magnificent symbols of the chinese people's spirit of communism. arts in the service of the people is the only genuine arts." a veteran worker wrote, "an excellent exhibition. i wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation long live the chinese people exclamation wish the exhibition success exclamation" another visitor wrote, "this exhibition has reflected the achievements of socialist construction in china under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. long live chairman mao exclamation long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

many visitors highly admired and appraised the artistic works of porcelain and ceramics of a new type which the chinese people have created during the great proletarian c·ltural revolution under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art.

many visitors admired with boundless respect the huge coloured porcelain portraits of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao at the centre of the exhibition hall.

looking at a porcelain plate portraying the yangtze river bridge at nanking, a finnish veteran worker said, "i often study chairman mao's works. today from the coloured porcelain work, i see that the 700 million chinese people have really mastered mao tsetung thought and are building up their motherland. all the exhibits on display are a true reflection of the new mental outlook of the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought."

after seeing the clay sculptures of "the rent collection courtyard", a finnish university student said: "this group of sculptures has deepened my understanding of chairman mao's thesis, 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun'."

after seeing the porcelain figures from the revolutionary contemporary ballet, "the white-haired girl", a progressive finnish youth said: "from this group of artistic works, one can see vividly the victory won by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party in the struggle against the feudal forces."

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Denounces US Imperialism for Intensifying War of Aggression against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1970)

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front in a statement on february 9 strongly denounced richard nixon for intensifying the war of aggression against laos in the past year since he assumed power, reported the "pathet lao" radio.

the statement said that the past year since nixon took office is a year in which u.s. imperialism tried its utmost to aggravate the war of aggression against laos and committed more monstrous crimes against the laotian people.

the statement exposed the series of crimes of the nixon administration in the past year. it sent a large number of aircraft everyday to wantonly bomb the liberated areas of laos. it has recklessly fostered bandit vang pao and sent more u.s. and thailand "advisers" as well as more thailand accomplice troops to the country to intensify the war of aggression there.

the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys mustered large numbers of troops to carry out as many as 84 "nibbling" operations against the liberated areas and in one operation against the liberated area in xieng khoang province, 40 battalions were mobilized. with the coordination of aircraft they burnt all, killed all and destroyed all wherever they went, and herded many people of the liberated area into the "strategic areas" in vientiane province and made them die of hunger.

the statement also exposed the fact that in coordination with the reactionaries of thailand u.s. imperialism and its vientiane lackey clique have been continuously carrying out "mopping up" operations along the laotian-thai border to massacre the people, to consolidate the u.s. imperialist "mekong river front" and continue to make use of thailand as a springboard in conducting the war of aggression against laos.

the statement pointed out that the afore-mentioned facts prove that it is u.s. imperialism that has sabotaged the geneva agreement on the laotian question, undermined the neutrality of laos and aggravated the laotian situation.

the statement warned u.s. imperialism that it must stop its war of aggression against laos, stop its wanton bombing of and its "nibbling" attacks on the laotian liberated areas, and withdraw from all the areas in xieng khoang province which it illegally occupied. if u.s. imperialism still obdurately continues to trod on the criminal road against the laotian people, the laotian patriotic army and people are determined to exercise their justifiable rights of self-defence and adopt every necessary measure to give it due punishment.

US

US Imperialism Steps Up Production of Chemical and Germ Weapons

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1970)

heavily pounded by the people in america and throughout the world, u.s. imperialism, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and is at the end of its tether, is continuing to step up the testing, manufacture and stockpiling of inhuman chemical and germ weapons for a last-ditch struggle, according to reports from washington.

this criminal act of u.s. imperialism has further aroused vehement opposition from the broad masses of the american people. an ever increasing number of americans have realised that u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon's statement on the "renunciation of the first use" of chemical weapons and on "renouncing the use" of biological weapons last november was nothing but a brazen lie designed to cover up u.s. imperialism's feverish preparations for chemical and germ

warfare. in fact, u.s. imperialism is not only stepping up the manufacture of chemical and germ weapons, but has also used such inhuman weapons in south viet nam and other places.

the u.s. press revealed recently that after nixon's above-mentioned hypocritical statement, intensified manufacture of chemical and germ weapons has been continuing in bases for such weapons under the u.s. defence department. the number of testing of these weapons has considerably increased recently at several testing grounds. an accident of leakage of chemical gas happened during a test at the dugway proving ground in utah on december 11 last year. this led to strong protest by the residents in that area. at pine bluff arsenal, in central arkansas, tens of thousands of poison bullets have been produced and stockpiled. the u.s. defence department announced recently that beginning in january this year, more than 2,000 tons of chemical gas would be transported to and stored at the umatilla chemical weapons depot in oregon on the u.s. west coast. more than 700 wagons on several railway lines would be required for the transportation of the gas. this criminal plan has been strongly opposed by the broad masses of people in oregon and nearby states.

meanwhile, intensified training in chemical and germ warfare has been carried on at a number of u.s. imperialism's chemical and germ weapons bases. according to an associated press report on january 24, a commanding officer at fort mcclellan, alabama, admitted that the chemical and germ warfare programme "has not been cut one bit" after the nixon statement. he said that countries which signed aggressive military treaties with the united states, such as members of the southeast asia treaty organization (seato) and north atlantic treaty organization (nato) can enroll soldiers for training after clearing applications with the u.s. state department. thousands and thousands of american enlisted men and foreign soldiers have undergone such training since world war two, he added. another report said that since 1951 u.s. imperialism has conducted such training for officers from 35 countries and areas.

in order to step up the manufacture and prepare for the use of chemical and germ weapons, heinous u.s. imperialism hires 15,000 persons for the research and manufacture of such weapons. since 1960, u.s. imperialism has spent some 2,500 million dollars on the chemical and germ warfare programme. in 1969 alone, the spending came to 350 million dollars. at fort detrick, one of u.s. imperialism's three bases for chemical and germ warfare research, nearly 3,000 officials and military men are engaged in the research and manufacture of four kinds of lethal germs for military use. more than 720,000 animals are put to death in biological experiments and research each year. furthermore, thousands of living persons are used for testing. referring to the u.s. imperialist plan for manufacturing chemical and germ weapons, u.s. defence secretary melvin laird stressed on many occasions that u.s. imperialism must maintain and use such lethal weapons as a "deterrent". donald macarthur, defence department official in charge of the research programme, asserted still more frenziedly that "our chemical agents can't kill everyone in the world ... the u.s. should have enough chemical stocks to act as a credible deterrent and to have a minimal retaliatory capability if deterrence fails."

the fact that u.s. imperialism is stepping up the manufacture and use of inhuman chemical and germ weapons is by no means an indication of its strength but, on the contrary, precisely exposes its feeble nature of outwardly strong but inwardly weak. just as its rabid nuclear armament expansion cannot save it from impending destruction, the intensified manufacture and use of chemical and germ weapons can never postpone its doom.

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